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of the city of

New York

1825 - 6



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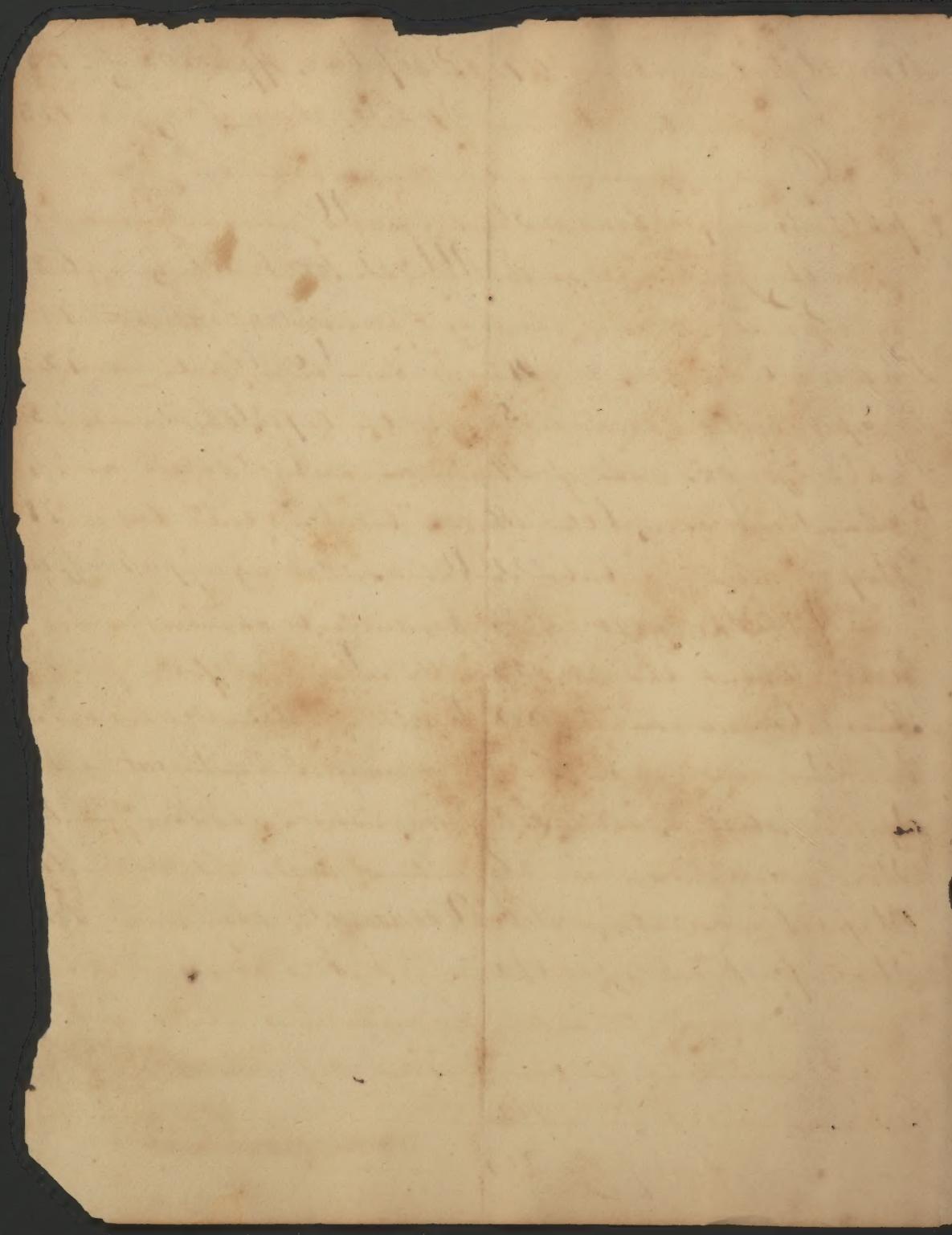
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Lecture Nov 11th 1825 Dr. Pratt

- On the Venereal Disease -

The first appearance of this disease is in the form of chancre - The chancreous matter has a peculiarity distinct from the Gonorrhœal as that of the latter may be applied to different parts of the body & produce no effects whatever, whereas the matter of chancre have been found producing effects when applied to parts of the body - this was exemplified for the case of a surgeon having dressed a chancreous sore & the matter being applied to his fingers caused a bubo in the axilla -

The first effect produced by chancre is an itching about the part, after increasing for a few days a small eminence makes its appearance, which breaking, causes a discharge of matter leaving an excavation, which excavation distinguishes a chancre from a mere excoriation - The majority of cases however may be mere excoriations & notwithstanding they may be cured by local applications, yet it is adviseable to have recourse to internal medicines which may act as antidotes to the poison, as if it was a ^{syphilitic} disease -

2 The time of the appearance of chancre is generally from 7 to 10 days after exposure, tho' in some cases a month may intervene before it develops itself -

Chancres make their appearance on different parts of the body organ, the most frequent is that of the corona glandis, near the prepuce, which it speedily erodes. The next most common appearance is on the prepuce itself in the orifice of the urethra, & occasionally along the dorsum of the penis extending to the scrotum -

Treatment. The best of that which exposes to the least inflam^t. Some advise Escharotics but excision is better if the chancre is in a situation to be taken hold of with the forceps - applications - Dr Mott advises to apply the black wash (made by rubbing 3i cub. marcas Hydary, in 3iiij lime water) or other nice preparation of mercury, yellow wash &c. these applications to be accompanied with the blue pill (made with 1gr Cal 1/4 gr opium & a little starch) or Corrosive Sublimate (8gr full) -

Little effect is made upon chancres until the system is affected by the mercury & unless its use is accompanied by the strictest antiphlogistic regimen

Bubo is always produced by harsh applications inducing inflamⁿ. Beware then of inflamⁿ & you will avoid Bubo. Treat mildly & you will not have bubo in one case out of twenty —

Chancre is apt to occasion Phymosis this is generally accompanied with considerable inflamⁿ. In this stage, the Phys.ian should pause & reflect, tho' some recommend to continue the use of mercury at all hazards, Dr. Mitt reprobates this practice as detrimental to the safety of the patient If its use is continued the invariable result is Sphacelation —

New York

Lecture Nov 13rd 1825 Dr Mott

When Phymosis exists, make use of such remedies as will reduce the inflamⁿ viz leeches & the application of warm poultices, the more emollient the better, at the same time make injections of black wash, & then cleanse with soap & water - If harshness & ulceration appear about the corona glandis, the best practice is to lay it open by incision in order to expose it to the operation of the medicine, as the wound is necessarily considerable, the inflamⁿ is also considerably increased, hence of possible dispense with cutting, Dr Mott's manner of operating is with the Phynox knife - Slit the penis on either side parallel to the prepuce - The common manner is with the director & bastouri, introducing the director under the prepuce & cutting down upon it. after cutting apply a thin layer of lint, & over this an emollient poultice In a few days inflamⁿ having subsided you must use such forms of mercury as least calculated to produce inflamⁿ as blue pill, Phumous pill &c

Paraphymosis is an opposite state to phymosis, being a retracted state of the prepuce - Most practitioners are too anxious in this state - In the greater number of cases relief may be afforded by manual operation. Dr. Molt's practice is, if delay be admissible, first to attempt a reduction by manual operation, which is performed as follows
Sit down before the patient & after winding a piece of rag around the penis, above the place of strangulation (the object is to press the blood out of the glans, for which much time & patience is necessary) then take the penis, between the first & second fingers of each hand & push with the thumbs upon the glans & draw up the prepuce, by this means relief is generally obtained. If we fail in effecting this operation must be resorted to -

After frequent general & local bleedings, apply lead water poultices (made of bread & milk & lead water) for a few days - Here too if there be much inflammation lay aside mercury - Operation. Turn up the penis & seek out the place where the prepuce is most closely bound down. Take hold of the penis & in this place with Phymosis knife, cut the prepuce a little -

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Sometimes the penis mortifies, occasioning much solicitude on the part of the patient & Physicians Generally the integuments only, tho' sometimes the whole or greater part of the penis are destroyed -

On the first appearance of symptoms of mortification, proceed to arrest it by poultices - a blister around the penis on the healthy part prevents the mortification from extending farther - To prevent sores & sloughing use lotions of nitric acid & gutta 30-40. part of water - another good application is Conserv. Rosar 3r. Honey roses & sweet opii auzij - In this stage Opium should be freely used, for in almost all cases, there is great ~~susceptibility~~ & opium judiciously given is of much benefit - Dr. Mott considers it a great antiphlogistic Remedy in this state - If the patient has been in the habit of using liquors, let him have such Rents, as he has previously used tho' not to the same excess In many cases there is delirium tremens & here the above is particularly necessary, restore now the tone of the system, after which you may recur to the use of mercury, as the blue pill &c - Treat the ulcer as a simple ulcer - One of the most absurd practices in

healthy granulations of the skin being - & it may
necessitate to draw from air -

When the penis is sloughing, too or three rather
alarm circumstances sometimes occur, as haemorrhage
which sometimes is so considerable as to demand immediate
attention, & it may commonly be arrested by applying lint
& prepared - If these fail, apply with a probe but dipped
in Spirit of Serebenth, to the ~~area~~ --

Another occurrence is the union of the
urethra - This is to be prevented by inserting & wearing from
the commencement of ulceration an elastic catheter as
much or two in length - This is very important, for strictures
of an ordinary nature, are nothing compared with stricti-
tures from cicatrization -

Females are occasionally subject to chancre, one fact should be noticed, that in females
there is much more danger than in males - Chancrea
commonly occur just within & in the lower part of
the labia majora & sometimes on the mons veneris
Same treatment as in males --

Warts are appearances found in both sexes. There are two kinds venereal & nonvenereal warts. They generally arise from the want of cleanliness, as they frequently occur when there is no venereal disease. They appear in two forms, soft & hard. The soft nonvenereal the hard venereal -

Though warts are said to increase this is no evidence of their venereal nature. Mercury operates upon the system & as it is of use in fevers - so in this. Dr. Mott in treating warts depends entirely upon local applications, as Sulphuric, Sulphur & Tartaric Acid, or extirpation by knife, also by oxide of arsenic applied in powder or ointment. Antimony linear caustic &c -

Lecture Nov 14th 1825 Dr. Mott ... 9

Bubo, tho' a frequent is, not always a certain pro-
duct of chancre. Dr. Mott says he has seen the most
terrible forms of bubo without chancre. Bubo in the
groat is a state between constitutional & local disease
or primary & secondary forms. When Bubo is the
consequence, of, or follows chancre, it generally appears
on the same side with regard to the penis as the
chancre is. If chancre be on the penis it is seldom
or never followed by bubo. Bubo generally appears
in the upper range of glands. If the enlargement
be in the lower range of glands, & particularly if
there be many glands affected & depend upon it
they are independent of venereal affection, they may
be serofibrous & sympathetic. A venereal bubo has the
appearance of a simple ulcerated gland, it may always
be distinguished by nocturnal pains.

Treatment, if there be much inflam-
mation either generally or locally is improper. It has been
administered for the purpose as was said of removing
the obstruction below & about the part! the effect
however is inflammatory. This reduces the inflammation -
by free, brisk purging & vomiting. He relates the case

If a man goes to sea affected with bubo, & in consequence of 24 days sea sickness, th. bubo was despatched & he returned well. Local application, for the same duration are Leeches - If in the country where leeches are procured with difficulty, the best substitute is cupping - apply both of them near the bubo. Then follow by emollient poultices. In many cases they are excellent for despatching tumors. If inconvenient for the patient to wear poultices, substitute blister plasters or stimulating plasters, of the different gum plasters, ointment of Tart Enemt. If matter be formed in bubo ghoulics will increase that matter.

Bubo appears in three different states. It may become indolent during the state of suppuration - When this is the case promote inflammation by mercury - or by brine poultice (made with brine & salt water & bread & milk) they are sometimes stationary during the process of suppuration. Besides Mercury internally, apply uno^o nitrat, argent, or yellow or blue wuss, & if this be not sufficiently powerful use caustic either in solution, or apply to the part.

When a bulb has surpersted, it is no evigilant
question, when is the proper time for opening it
Dr. Mott's opinion & practice is to open as soon as
matter is fairly & distinctly formed. It is however
dangerous to open before matter is distinctly formed
after matter is completely evacuated, apply rumic
with prepare - It is generally a matter of some
importance to guard against an eschar - The best
manner of opening is by seton, the next best is by
caustic, for though it takes out a piece of flesh, yet
the eschar is but small - The Escharotic compound
with opium is less painful than a simple one -

18. Tubo sometimes forms sinuses - In this
lay it open - It sometimes takes on a sloughing
nature: a sloughing penis is not more alarming -
Treat it similar to a sloughing fibril - In
both cases beware how you use mercury until it
has become a perfect granulated sore -

¹² of
The first evidence, that the constitution is affected is its appearance in the throat - It is an interesting question, whether the matter is introduced into the system & breaks out in the throat, or whether it is produced by sympathy. This question will probably never be decided.

When it does appear in the throat - it is commonly known by the peculiar pain in the throat. It is curious that it will appear ten years after it has been cured in the genitals. The patient will commonly tell you that the throat feels uncommonly dry & that in swallowing irritating fluids, a smarting is felt. The venerable ulcer in the throat commonly appears in form of a slit of a white appearance. The most favourable situation for the occurrence of ulcer is the Tonsils,扁桃腺 &c. Venerable ulcer on the throat is generally very rapid in its progress, destroying not only the soft parts, but also producing caries of the bones of the palate &c -

Lecture for 15th 1825 - Dr. More -

On the Venereal Disease -

It is frequently found affecting the larynx & its upper part
It being a venereal affection is known by an expectoration
of bloody mucus - loss of voice - Haemorrhage from the laryngeal
arteries, & not been connected with any pain in the chest

Treatment. Muriate of mercury is the most proper
preparation of mercury as it acts upon the system sooner -
annoys sooner & owing to that connection between the
Stomach & blood vessels seems to execute its action upon the
system sooner than any other preparation. It may be used
either in the form of solution or pills - Dr. More gives it in
solution as its quantity may be better determined. It may
be dissolved in Spirit of wine & be taken twice or thrice a day -

It may be sooner cured in warm than cold climates
as the effect of the medicines tend more to open the sinews
of excretion, syrups, tea &c - Continue the mercury until you
feel some impulsion made upon the system - frequently
recourse must be had to Tonics & a judicious course of
regimens - Where the affection about the throat is visible
it may be touched with a pencil previously steeped in a
solution of muriate of mercury 1/2 water 3 i. or a solution
of acetate of copper morning & evening, or muriatic acid.

It drops to 38 water or the caustic in its solid state
agent, nitrate. Sometimes you will be obliged to stop &
institute a tonic plan & afterwards continue the first
mentioned -

It next attacks the skin & is very strongly
marked - assumes a variety of forms, but has peculiar
characteristics, generally a brownish sort of scale appears
& underneath that scale or scab there is an oozing of
bloody fluid, & there is visible a livid sort of inflam-
Sometimes it appears in the form of blisters, one
singular circumstance of these sores is, that they are
attended with very little pain, but there comes on an
itching towards night which continues until three o'clock
in the morning, an interval takes place - Sometimes
these sores assume a larger surface & take the name
of sphagedenic sores, appearing first about the head
breast & upper extremities - The most speedy & efficacious
mode of treatment is the Mercurate of mercury & the
sores dressed with mercurial ointment or black wash
never remove the scab for the application of the
ointments. Tonics & purgatives are likewise necessary - you
may use i.i. an

Th^e disease now attacks the nose, known by the patient telling you that while blowing or picking his nose, hard scabs have come out, and on these scabs a bloody fluid appears, it commences with an inflamⁿ of the membrane of the nose - when the bones of the nose become affected it will give a most foetid smell, sometimes they can be removed by taking hold of them from time to time with the forceps —

Lectures Nov 16th 1825 Dr M^r W^t

The venerous affection of the nose requires the same treatment as the foregoing forms - Bring the system immediately under the influence of mercury - use muriate of mercury - correct the foetor, which happens when the bones of the nose become affected, by using nitric or muriatic acid Dr W^t recommends the muriatic - take 25 drops to 83 water, let the patient put some in the hand & sniff it up his nose, this is also calculated to prevent the separation of the bones —

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Nodes appear upon certain parts of the body, always upon the hard bone, viz tibia, ulna, metacarpal bones. sometimes tho' rarely, upon the sternum - It is an inflamⁿ on the bone, & the fluid discharged in a smooth elevation with an effusion of fluid under mouth, the fluid is not turbulent, but serous. When there is no inflamⁿ the fluid may be absorbed as then there is an evidence of no pus. The fluid remaining, recourse must be had to the antidote, mercury apply blisters & tart ant^t ointment - inflamⁿ coming on suspend the mercury, use emollient poultices antiphlogistic lotions, alteratives & tonics. When inflamⁿ subsides, resume the mercury - When nodes appear upon the Head, and inflamⁿ comes on, let them remain until they break - sometimes the external table of the bones of the cranium comes away leaving the internal table & diploe entire, & sometimes they are removed, exposing the dura mater. These foregoing are the most common appearances of the venereal disease -

Tumors are sometimes found in the cellular membrane - cured by mercury -

Testicles are often affected. the diseases of these are intricate & various —

The Venereal pains in the bones, are to be distinguished from Rheumatic Pains. persons under the influence of mercury being exposed to cold will be affected with what is called Venereal Rheumatism, which may be distinguished from acute or chronic Rheumatism, by the venereal pains having an exacerbation every 24 hrs - these pains come on towards evening & increase in violence until towards morning, when an interval takes place —

The venereal disease attacks certain parts only viz the skin, bone & membranous parts. but never the vital parts, neither the viscera of the Thorax, abdomen, or brain —

It is divided into primary & secondary forms. The primary are chancres & bubos. The secondary are affections of the throat, skin, and bones —

B. & R.

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As it regards the history of the venereal disease Dr. More thinks it has existed from time immemorial, this called by different names.
The modus operandi of mercury upon the system is by its producing a superior effect to that of the venereal virus, by operating upon the salivary glands, kidneys, &c, thus opening what are called the slaves of the body, which carry off the disease - It is the long continued action of mercury upon the system that cures the disease and not ~~profound~~ protracted action - For the cure of chancre contains mercury for 2 weeks at least after the chancre is healed, for the cure of bulbo 4 weeks, and in secondary diseases no definite time can be apgned

Lecture Nov 17th 1825 Dr. J. M.

The susceptibility of receiving the venereal poison is diminished by the frequent appearances of it - this poison is unlike others of a contagious nature, for being once affected with it is no security against a second attack upon exposure, as it is the case in some others -

The first attack of this disease is always the most violent, & more difficult of cure than subsequent ones

When you give a patient mercury, you will find that small doses sometimes produce great effects, and at other times large doses no very evident effect

Dr. Mott says he scarcely ever uses mercury except internally, though he says cases have occurred where the disease was very violent & rapid & he was obliged to have recourse to mercurial ointment

When Syphilis comes on most profusely, keep the bowels laxative, the mouth clean by borax & honey blisters applied over the parotid glands - the neck & face covered with flannel, or you may use nitric acid 20 drops to 38 water mereasurit if necessary or an emetic, nitric, acetate of lead is however the most efficacious, or one mouthful 34 to a quart of water in consequence of long continued syphilis the alcohol is good

Sometimes become loosed -

With regard to the treatment of sucking Children labouring this disease Dr. Mor gev's muriate of mercury pris to 3 i alcohol taking 1 drop 8 times a day increasing it by 1 drop a day

A curious effect produced by the continued use of mercury is a disease called Erythema Mercureum an affection of the skin entirely - sometimes covering a small extent of the body, at other times the whole body - It appears in the form of a branny scale, & under that scale a bloody fluid attended with a peculiar odour, this is a most distressing & alarming affection, when it extends over the whole body - it proves fatal in two different ways 1st by producing a diarrhoea & 2^{dly} by bringing on a most useful dyspnœa (See Pearson on the venereal) Patch it carefully in its tendency to the typhoid state - in some cases bleeding may be necessary, but you must not venture too far, when the breathing is very difficult you may then bleed & apply blisters When a diarrhoea comes on use nothing drink & antiseptic injections, & application to the skin of lime water & milk

Gonorrhœa is a term made use of to convey an idea that there is an infection of the mucous membrane of the urethra of a specific sort, called Clap, from a French word signifying it can be healed, because the disease was there contracted at first. I think the best term for the disease is Urethritis.

A Clap commonly comes on at first with a secretion at the end of the penis as if a drop of water was there retained, attended with an itching, which causes the patient to rub it, & then there will exude a fluid from the end of the penis, the next day or two often occurring a whitish fluid appears, in a few days more a smarting will be felt in passing water called ardor urinæ. The discharge afterwards assumes a greenish appearance or yellow.

This disease generally subsides in the course of a week after exposure, sometimes longer & sometimes shorter. It generally is confined within 2 in. of the end of the urethra, but sometimes extending the whole course of it, even inflaming the bladder?

Lecture No 18th 1825 9th M^o -
Gonorrhœa' Continued -

We occasionally find that a person unacquainted with Urethritis will be afraid of ulceration, there is no danger however of this - Gonorrhœa often spreads over the penis along the dorsum penis as far as the groin there is no fear to be entertained with regard to tubercles arising from gonorrœa for they scarcely ever suppurate, requiring merely local treatment for disengaging them -

This disease is communicated by contagion, it may be communicated by a catheter previously used in a person affected with it -

The method of cure depends upon certain circumstances - If the patient has had the disease before I attended with a swelled testicle, you must beware of infections - so likewise if he has had a stricture - If the system is scrophulous it will sometimes require all the remedies you can derive -

There is a great variety among practitioners in treating this disease -

D'Herborth (whom you say's he has listened to with admiration & delight) called this disease nothing but a cold (as he express'd it) of the Urethra & being left to itself, will run out in a short time - But Dr. M^r. don't coincide with this opinion, for he says instead of running out, it will run up - On the first appearance of this disease, you may make use of a strong injection of Sulphuric & Saltpetre water & this will cause an inflamⁿt which in most cases will cure the disease -

But for the most part we do not see the patient until there is a considerable degree of inflamⁿt when this method will not answer - you must then treat it strictly, antiphlogistic for a few days - Dr. M^r. giving the following Recipe -

R. Sulphur Mag. 3*lb* to be pulverized finely -
Nitrat Potash 3*lb* & divided onto 8 pounds
Gum Arabic 3*lb* Give 1 every 3 or 4 hours
in addition to this it may be necessary to apply leeches
to the penis & even bleed from the arm, use warm bath
bring the penis up to the abdomen -

When the ² in Yarrow subsides, you may either use ingestion or not, if not it will serve the following prescription which he says is generally effectual

Tinct. Balsam Coparia $\frac{3}{i}$

Spts nitre $\frac{3}{i}$

Sulphuric acid $\frac{3}{i}$

Mucilage of cum aristic $\frac{3}{6}$ or simple syrup $\frac{3}{i}$ water $\frac{3}{5}$

Tinct. Lavend $\frac{3}{i}$ -

Mix in the following manner - Pour the water into a large phial, then add the Sulphuric acid shaking it well, then add the Balsam Coparia, shaking it up again then the Spts nitre & lastly the Tinct. Lavend.

Let the patient take a table spoonful three times a day - This seldom fails of effecting a cure -

But of disposed to treat by ingestion lead is not to be used, because it is apt to produce strictures, you may use either the acetate of zinc or Sulph Zinc - 1 gr acetate to $\frac{3}{i}$ water - Sulph Zinc gr iiij to $\frac{3}{i}$ water - or Muras Hydrargyri gr i to $\frac{3}{6}$ lime water, making the yellow wash

If a person, who has the disease with a stricture, & it resists the remedies used, you must then use the bougie, & if there is no obstruction, & the disease does not yield, you must take a bougie besmeared with balsam Coparia & introduce it - in the use of Balsam Coparia, it will sometimes have such a affection, that you must leave it off, producing Urticaria - To be removed by active purging, and discontinuing the balsam -

Another remedy recommended by Dr. Pinet of the Cubans, The first year that I introduced it into my practice, I used 36 or 40 pounds - It operates by its stimulating effect - Take it & let it be finely pulverized - Give a spoonful 3 times a day in a cup of milk -

Lecture No. 19th 1825 Dr. Mott

On Strictures —

Strictures in the Urethra are sometimes a consequent effect of Gonorrhœa. They are not only interesting to be particularly regarded by the Practitioner from the effect of their stopping the passage of the water but likewise from producing effects upon other parts viz the Bladder, Semineum &c. An intimate knowledge of the male organs of generation is absolutely necessary to the Surgeon in treating strictures. Hence the necessity of combining anatomy with surgery. Strictures are divided into permanent, Spasmodic & inflammatory.

The first evidence of a permanent stricture is a more frequent desire to pass water, than the water passes in an unnatural stream, as the current is split or spiral or flat. It also requires great effort to pass it. The bladder often becomes contracted and diminished in capacity, there is a continual dribbling of water, there is also an inflamⁿ above the stricture. The irritation sometimes extends to the kidneys, inflamⁿ, suppuration & frequently terminates fatally. One consequence of stricture is fistula in perineo.

When you have reason to apprehend a stricture it is important to know the proper & precise situation of it in the Urethra. The Male Urethra is divided into the prostatic, membranous & penes portions

The most common situation for strictures is in the membranous portion, the next is that near the bulb of the Urethra, sometimes they are within an inch of the end of the penis, when in this situation it is the hardest & most firm of any presenting a white appearance -

Dr Plant is the cause of strictures a man may have a stricture without being produced by gonorrhœa, & when violence is done to the parts even by the use of Cantharides - They present themselves in 2 or 3 different ways, the 1st as of a narrow cord was drawn around the Urethra, the next as of a broad cord was drawn tightly around it & 3rd like small threads passing across the Urethra - There is another stricture called the Elastic Stricture which will suffer a large bougie to pass up the Urethra, but being withdrawn, the Urethra returns to its former state, but a stricture resulting from Creatrix is the most tedious to overcome, they are to be overcome

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of possible by the frequent introduction of bougies.
Prudence & delicacy is particularly to be observed
in the introduction of bougies for ascertaining the
state of the Urethra; very little force is requisite
when there is no impediment, & when unprudently
managed in the hands of the unskillful, it may be
resisted by the folds of the Urethra inducing him
to suppose it to be the stricture -

A variety of instruments are in use for
this purpose, such as the Gum Elastic bougie
the wax & the catgut bougie, but the best bougie
is the inflammable metal bougie, as by its malleability
you can manage it according to the situation
of the Urethra -

If upon an attempt to introduce
the instrument for the purpose of ascertaining the
the state of the Urethra, it should be stopped, use
no violence, but withdraw, & make several trials
for several days & not have immediate recourse to
Cauterize
C

Lecture No. 21st 1825 Dr. Hall

Whenever a stricture exists in the Urethra, pass an instrument to ascertain first a large one then a smaller one - It is very rare for me to use any thing else but common bougies, In Hospital practice I never use the caustic bougie but 3 times & in private practice, but once, it requires a long time for the purpose of overcoming it -

Caustic Bougies are useful in the hands of the experienced - Sometimes they cause an inflammation in the perineum, swelling of the Urethra, causing, inability to pass water, if so put the patient in warm bath, give anodynes, if sloughing comes on, apply a common bougie - The Caustic Bougies, are the Lumar Caustic, lapis infernalis Caustic Sol. - In the use of Caustic Bougies, it is better first to take a common wax bougie, & bent it a little, then introduce it as far as the stricture, & withdraw it, marking the length of the caustic bougie that requires to reach the stree, then introduce the caustic, & withdraw as soon as it reaches the stricture, then wait until 24 hrs, then the common bougie, & a sloughing will appear on the end of it - Under several circumstances, from the sensation caused by the passage of the instrument, either, fainting or rigors will come on, Give anodynes before the introduction of bougies

It is often enough to make use of every 2 or 3 days, until the patient becomes enured to it - Sometimes 2 or 3 applications will be attended with remarkable success, at other times, it is very tedious to overcome - Haemorrhages sometimes succeed the use of Caustic Bougie. I think the Argent, Nitrat, the best caustic, another kind is the Caustic Solution - you may make a caustic bougie in the following manner - Take an indefinite quantity of muriate of Ammonia & muriate marenz equal parts, put it into a quart of rain water, shake it until it dissolves - Then take a Catgut Bougie & dip it in the solution, it will crystallize on the end of the bougie, thus then it is armed - Persons using bougies should have a great variety of them -

The Phasmodic Stricture is consequent upon permanent Stric, it is that which gives the irritation causing a spasm -

It comes on upon sudden exposure to cold air, after drinking - Use warm bath & pass a catheter, if the water does not pass, give a large enema & let the patient go to bed - If this does not succeed give an active enema which by returning the bowels will sometimes cause the water to pass freely -

If this fails, give an anodyne injection (a wine glass of starch & a teacupful of Laud). If this does not succeed give Imitated Sineat of Dray for the purpose of producing nausea - 10 drops every 10 minutes until it nauseates or呕吐止

Lecture No^r 22nd 1825 Dr. Mott -
Remedies for Spasmodic Striæ, cold bath, where
nothing can be introduced into the Urethra —

In inflammation of Striæ, there is more or less of spasm
which may take place in the Urethra as in other
parts of the body - the urethra being more or less irritable
in persons of full living as a predisposing cause, —

Treatment, Apply emetics to the perineum
they are better than blisters, as strangury often follows blis-
ters, they also produce the rubefacient effect sooner than
Mustard poultices will have an effect in 1/2 hour - It
will often relieve the spasm & the urine following —

In cases of inflam^t. of the urinary organs, give liquor pitatus, or aquae kali puras, a teaspoonful in milk -

The oesophagus is sometimes affected with stric.
that part opposite the cricooid cartilage of the larynx -
here it is where substances are generally lodged, it is
known by its gradual advance -

Sometimes it occurs low down in the
oesophagus, the patient complains of inability to
pass the food in the stomach - uneasiness - soon the
contents of the oesophagus are thrown up, caused by
an inverted action of the tube - When a stric. exists
in this part, the patient becomes emaciated, unable
to take solid food, & liquid with difficulty -

Treatment. Under these circumstances
nothing but manual assistance can be afforded -
in order to do this, Take a large bougie 18-24 inches
long, as large as your fore finger, give it a little curve
let the head be drawn backward, oil the bougie the
common way and pass it down the oesophagus, the
ease with which it passes into the stomach, will
determine that it has passed the obstruction -

Sir E Home has recommended caustic bougies to be used here, but I have never used them in the oesophagus - the vicinity of the parts ~~near~~ the strictures of the oesophagus would facilitate of the inflammation & probably prove fatal.

Stricture in Rectum. The rectum being a muscular organ is liable to contraction, by far the most of them end in ulcerosity, & this carcinoma - The sphincter muscle becomes so contracted as scarcely to admit a quill, vomiting comes, externally there will be piles -

Treatment. It has been proposed to cut the rectum, more benefit however is attendant upon bougies beginning with small ones & increasing in size, until they become as large as the rectum.

The next consequence of stricture is festula in perineo, it is an opening formed for the passage of the urine in perineo, a hard tumor is formed - Pass the instrument so as to let the urine pass through & interrupt its passage in the sac - Where no bougie will pass you must use caustic, so as to prevent the festula from suppuration - open the urethra, by passing an instrument down the penis & cut upon in perineo - substituting an artificial urethra.

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Lecture for 23rd 1825 Dr. Pratt -

There is danger of keeping the instrument in too long 10 or 12 days is sufficient at the longest - a metallic instrument is objectionable on account of being inflexible - Flexible gum elastic instruments are the best -

In effect of Gonorrhœa is an irritability of the mucous membrane of the bladder known by pain in regio pubis, desire to make water urine of a white colour -

Treatment, the patient must live abstinently - use an injection of 13 opium dissolved in water, injecting the bladder - shot always produced by gonorrhœa, sometimes happens in children, use lime water & milk - Palsey of the bladder sometimes succeeds in ability to contract - Cured by applications of blisters to the back & loins, or which is better to the regio pubis

Discharges from Gonorrhœa are called lymphathic because they rarely suppurate, apply a soap plaster to the part -

There are sometimes Haemorrhages from the Urethra
in Gonorrhœa of an alarming nature, when, however they
often cure the disease - they may be stayed by a cold
injection - apply a compress with a bandage -

External Gonorrhœa, when the small glands behind
the Corona glandis are affected, allayed by lead water,
or black wash. Treat antiphlogistically -

Another effect of Gonorr, is an inflamⁿ of the testicle
commonly only one is affected - comes on at first with pain
in perineum, then pain in the back & strong ~~referable~~^{resembling} to the
then in the groin, shooting down to the testicle, beginning
at the Epididymy. The inflamⁿ produces sickness at
the Stomach, if the patient goes about, apply a suspended
bandage, - bleed, purge, apply lotions of Spt, minimi
& lead water, after general bleeding, use local bleeding
by leeches, or if leeches cannot be procured, foment the
Scrotum with flannel wrung out of warm water, this
determines the blood to the scrotum, so that
you may open them with a lancet - then apply a common
warm poultice - Consult your patient's feelings with regard
to a warm or cold poultice - In some cases, warm appli-
cations will increase instead of alleviating the pain,

Some apprehend suppuration in case of inflamed testicle, but this is very rare indeed -

Sometimes the testicle remains in a state of enlargement & hardness for a length of time - sometimes like a knot upon the Epididymis apply a soap plaster with a suspensory bandage or wear a piece of oiled silk for weeks or months & relaxes the skin & frequently reduces the enlargemt

Beware of infection in inflam^t of the testicles pay strict attention to the scrotum, regardless in a measure of the urethra, if the running returns treat internally & not by injection -

Another effect of gonorrhoea is what is called Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia & Gonorrhœal Rheumatism Under these circumstances I have bled & purged pretty freely - the following is very good to administer - Equal parts of Balsam Coparia & St. W. Carpenter Take 20-40 drops 2 or 3 times a day - Drunk freely of some deliuent such as tea of Capsas or Sarsaparilla

Lecture No 25 ^{the} 1825 Dr^r Mote -

The last consequent effect of gonorrhœa which I shall mention is impotence, implying loss of virile power. This is frequently attributable to some defect in the testicles, & tho' one testicle may be removed yet the power of procreation is not suspended.

I have examples of persons losing ^{of} their testicles & yet having a large family, soon after both testicles have been removed still the process of secretion will continue for some time whether from the vesicular Seminales or vasa deferentia is not accurately known, - Under circumstances of enlargement of the testicles, it is an alarming fact, that when the inflamⁿ- subsides the testicles are sometimes wholly absorbed. I knew a gentleman who had an inflamⁿ- of the testicles & after that inflamⁿ- had subsided the testicles were completely absorbed leaving a sort of ligament - the secretion continued for some months, & was then suspended also the power of erection was lost -

A common cause of impotence is an inability to retain the semen, owing to the peculiar irritability of the parts. Under these circumstances, the least excitement will cause the discharge over the slightest indulgence or passionless idly -

Salment for impotency; addrop the snood & ring
over the bosome ^{old} warm ball - use a large dose
of opium in going to bed - salment exercise -
take a purgative internally give the following -

R Di Gum olibanum

3ij Gum Myrrh

4 dr Carr. Iron

Balsam Cupria sufficient to make up
divide into 20 pills, give one morning, & on t-
raining, increase the quantity of iron as the
stomach will bear it - you may also use an
instrument called the pugum penis, which is
serviceable by preventing the extension of the penis
it is to be applied near the exterior -

It happens now & then that persons are
impotent from the state of the mind, believing
that they are inadequate to the performance
When this is the case, it is useful to call up that
ingenious stratagem of Dr. Guler. He was applied
to be a gentleman who was about to go to a country
but said he was unable to perform the acts of a man
intended, he attributed it to his nests & therefore
prescribed some gentle medicine, assuring him that

If he would promise to do so long a time with his wife, without embracing her, he would be excused. He therefore made the promise, but did not fulfil it, for within a few days, he engaged in the act & died well.

On Inflammation

Inflammation is a term which implies, that the part is hotter, redder, more swollen & more painful than naturally, the violent division was either acute & violent, another division is only a long & painful, the division made by Dr Hunter was that of Health & Unhealth. When inflam-
^{certain parts only} attackes certain forms, or the same character in every constitution, then different degrees -

Healthy inflam-^{certain parts only} is always apt to become more painful when it sits near the source of circulation -

Health is to a manly & pale skin, and
unhealth to a dark colour -

Parts highly organized & sensitive resist
inflammation best - junction of the short & muscles
tendons are generally thin & the harder &
less sensitive parts are tendons & bones -

It has been said that the vital parts are
highly organized & should resist inflammation best,
hence a suppuration is necessary - that it does not
follow, that because vital therefore highly organized
parts of these parts are dangerous, because they
are so essential to life -

A finger is apt to be most violent
on that side recent the surface of the body
from boils an illustration of this, making their
appearance generally on the outside, outside &
inside of the part -

Boston Nov 26th 1825 Dr. M'cc

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A further illustration of the law which I have observed of being most violent in that part nearest the surface of the body petechia in man is an example, when it occurs it shows itself on the inside of the gut & instead of going through the gut & outside it makes its way down the side of the gut to the anus, sometimes it appears high up & the matter pusses out thro' the rectum.

A like case in diseases of the antrum maxillare it forces itself externally - another example of that of gunshot wounds, for instance if a ball pass fully into the thigh, nature will discharge it either upwards or downwards according to circumstances instead of other side —

All newly formed parts are more easily destroyed than original, because they are less highly organized, take for example any form of tumor that will be found more fragile, more easily destroyed.

Hence the success which quack often have by applying their poultice, lotion &c, which by stimulating the parts induce infection & sloughing, & thus the tumor disappears

42 Having the pump filled we find
the stages of - 1st Adhesion, 2nd Diffusion
3rd Acceleration -

There is a law to be observed with
regard to these different stages of adhesion -

Adhesive action takes place in certain parts
of the body, as in membranes, those intended
to important vessels - in the Heart, Peritoneum
do also in the cellular membrane -

On other surfaces, we have another stage of
adhesion - called Diffusion, this takes place
in many surfaces, as the Vessels, Brachia
etc., for other sites adhesion took place, it would
be attended with strong consequences -

Motion, this is more likely to take place
on many surfaces than adhesion is - the
acceleration is to gravity great & considerably
& the body that in contact with a solid, as to
be observed by the Sphygmatics

Health of blood or bladder - characteristics are
reddish, tumefaction, pain & heat -

1 Redness in inflam. is to be accounted for by the red blood getting into the vessels, which were not naturally destined to carry it, & by its tendency thus rapidly reddens the part -

2 Tumefaction is owing to several causes -
1st to the ~~excess~~ quantity of blood - 2nd to the excretable lymph or adherent materials - 3rd to diminished absorption - 4th Extravasation of blood -

3 Increased doloriblity or pain is explained differently by different persons, it is greater, when the artery's beating - hence the sensibility is the pressure made upon the nerves by the contraction of the arteries -

Lesson Nov 28th 1825 off Mott -

11th Heat. Soon after the discovery of the circulation of the blood, it was supposed to be owing to the friction of the red globules passing thro' the vessels, called arteries, but this is disproved by the fact, that any fluid passing through a tube with the greatest velocity is incapable of generating heat, the vessels of an inflamed part, having more blood in them, become distended the circulation retarded, & in consequence of this more time is given for the evolution of heat -

If you apply a blaster to any part of the body & when the cuticle is denuded, place a sensitive thermometer to the part, & it will be found to rise from 4 to 5 degrees higher, than at any other part -

Inflammation terminates in five different ways, 1st Resolution, 2^d Adhesion
3^d Suppuration, 4th Ulceration, 5th Mortification

When it terminates in Resolution, the swelling subsides, the heat goes off & leaves the part in a natural state -

When adhesion takes place, the redness will gradually subside, the part will be altered in its structure, & the tumefaction will not entirely disappear. When the part becomes shining, smooth & elastic, the pain subsiding, but tumefaction increasing & a fluctuation is felt, it will then terminate in suppuration. When the lymphatics remove the parts inflamed, it is said to terminate in Ulceration.

The last & happily the least frequent termination is in Mortification, it may terminate in this way when the part has been destroyed of its vitality by severe injury - this is very rarely we see a healthy inflamⁿ to terminate in Mortification, when it does however, instead of the florid red, the part will assume a livid hue, and blisters will be observed on the part, there is also a diminution of heat.

Another termination is Sekiruz. this is chiefly in glandular parts -

The pulse in inflamⁿ is generally hard, it depends upon the situation of the part, whether it be full, or small.

Lecture No 29th 1825 Dr. Pratt

With regard to inflam. arising when fracture exists
it is observed that if the muscles become inflamed
there is generally spasm, it is an objection to opera-
tion, where there is inflam., for if you cut into
a part inflamed, instead of uniting by adhesion
suppuration will be the consequence -

Predisposing & Exciting Causes of Inflamm.

It is untrue that the debility is not prone to
inflam., on the contrary there is less aptitude
to inflam. in healthy debility - Take for example
a tumor on the breast, the irritability caused by
an operation on it, will sometimes prove fatal -
Never therefore perform an operation of much
consequence, where the system is debilitated, & when
there has been an action of mercury upon the system

Exciting Causes are divided into two great 47
classes - Mechanical & Chemical - of violence from
blowes. Irrregular action - cold operately in pro-
moting inflamⁿ by debilitating the part & subduing
the heat of the part -

The Proximate Cause of the
inflammⁿ is difficultly asigned - Boerhaave entertained
an opinion that it was an obstruction of the blood
& it thereby became thicker, & getting into vessels
not destined to carry it hence the error loci

Cullen's opinion was, that there was a
spasm of the extreme vessels & called this the
proximate cause of inflamⁿ. But if it were
owing to a spasm of the extreme vessels, the blood
probably would not get into the vessels, giving
the general characters of inflamⁿ. By tumefaction
redness &

no Hunter consider^d inflamⁿ as
disturbed state of the parts & requiring a new action
to be instituted to counteract that disturbance
He says the vessels are dilated, & if he had said
that they at the same time were diminished in action

The world have anticipated my opinion -

There are two opinions on this subject - one
that there is an increased action, the other
that the vessels are dilated & the action diminished.
When we reflect upon the anatomy
of the heart, & consider that the vessels of the
human body are hollow muscles, it must be
admitted that when the red globules are admitted
into vessels not destined to carry them, the
vessels become stimulated, & sometimes carry off
these red globules. But if a few moments
elapse & they are not impelled, the vigour
of the vessels is lost, they become distended, their
irritability impaired, & hence infln^c is induced.
at the same time the vessels about the part are
excited, to keep up the tension -

This is illustrated by a frequent example
of overdistension of the bladder & the consequence
is that the water passes with difficulty, because
the overdistension destroys its power of contracting -

The same may be said of the stomach, which
is a hollow muscle; when overdistended, its functions
are impaired, inducing a train of symptoms

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a case is related by Dr. Mott of a lady in this city whom he attended, affected with Tympaony bilatend when recourse was had to antispasmodic &c. until the disease, ~~appeared~~ assumed the Transverse arch of the colon more particularly, producing a swelling across the abdomen as large as a mans arm, when on a sudden the wind rushed out & she recovered.

Lecture Nov 30th 1825 Dr Mott —

Treatment of Inflammation — If the humor be arrested that inflammation consists in a distended state of the vessels, the natural conclusion is that the treatment consists in taking off that distention —

The first thing which should engage the attention is, to remove the remote & exciting causes, which during the cure of the inflamⁿ. — & thus removing the distension

This is to be effected by three different methods the first grand mean is Bleeding, this takes off the current of blood generally, in some cases of inflamⁿ. it is necessary to bleed freely, e.g. in inflamⁿ of the eyes, in others

5 Cases, circumspection is very necessary with regard to bleeding, e.g. in lame²; the abdominal viscera -
Perhaps there is no condition of the system
that will bear profuse bleeding, than that accompanied
with a hard pulse, together with the white crust
which the blood forms.

Practitioners differ as to the
manner of drawing blood, some in a large stream
& very suddenly, others from a small orifice in
a small stream, I am decidedly of the opinion
that drawing blood ^{suddenly & in large quantity} has the best effect -

There is only one objection to this manner viz.
that the patient sinks under it & syncope succeeds
but it makes an desired impression on the system

Bleeding is attended with the best effects
when it is performed near the part inflamed -
as for instance in affection of the heart it is
preferable to bleed from the temporal artery -
Open the ^{artery} high up, so as it may be more
easily compressed, being situated near the bone

Fine Bleeding is likewise necessary, as with Leeches & by Cupping, sacrifice ^{tion}, these are to be employ'd according to circumstances, after a leech is apply'd it falls off, you can generally take away as much blood as you choose by fomenting the part with flannel's wrung out of warm water, & they will even bleed so profusely often as to give anxiety on the part of the patient, & also to the practitioner - it may generally be stopped however.

Under many circumstances sacrifice may be employ'd with great advantage, as on the eyelids, Crotum &c - But you are never to make use of sacrifice on the eyelids when the inflammat. is at its highest stage, because it will only increase it —

Purging is next proper means for removing inflammat. it takes off the irritations, it diminishes the action of the system, & sometimes the Strength of diminished - Gelsy are frequently given in the dose of 3j - If you give salts, I would recommend to give a little Tartre antimony with, as for instance take 3js of Sulphur magne 172 Tartre antimony

~~Take~~ dissolve in 38 of the infusion of Rose leaves, & to this a few drops of Elix. vit, —

But this is not sufficient to produce a powerful impression upon the system - I am of opinion that Rhubarb & m'nedia is better -

~~The best purgative is Cal & Sal~~ —

Johnson's practice was to give a dose of Cal at bed time, & ~~on~~ the morning a dose of Salty —

If Calomel does not agree with the patient he is averse to taking it, you may give him $\frac{3}{4}$ Cal & $\frac{3}{4}$ Pup. Tart. Potash — another remedy which I use for children is the Croton oil, mixed it with mucilage of gum arabic. & giving it in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ drop at a time —

Another mean of removing infection by Respiration. It is common & we are desirous to have recourse to this immediately after bleeding, purging &c.

Lecture Decr 1st 1825 Dr. Moto -

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Whenver the skin is called upon by perspiration, the action of the arteries is diminished, the excretory vessels are also relaxed, when this is brought about it will prove a powerful auxiliary towards removing inflamⁿ. for this use Tart^r antimony - The Tart^r is antimonialis is less effective but so certain of producing an effect on the Tart^r arteries. It is best plan to give it in solution, as you may better command the quantity. Whatever lessens the action of the Heart & arteries is productive of good effects & this the Tart^r antimo. does by its nauseating effect and if you have none, nor any proper vegetable substances, you may use Tobacco in small quantities, either in Solution, Powder or decoction, & it will produce the same nauseating effect.

When perspiration is brought on, it may easily be kept up, by deluent drinking, make use of an infusion of any the warm vegetable substances, beware of using those of a stimulatory nature - Cottmus & mint tea are very good

14 If there be great pain & irritation, accompanied with inflamⁿ, after bleeding & purging, you may with great propriety use Doves Powder - the only objection to this is the opium which it contains, but in pure inflamⁿ, unattended with pain it does injury - you may use bottles of warm water, applied to the arm pit, soles of the feet & sides of the body -

With regard to the use of opium, most surgeons entertain an idea that it is pernicious in inflamⁿ, but there are cases, where it may be used with great propriety, & prove a valuable remedy - Dr. Mott relates the case of a lady attacked with Phrenitis, accompanied with violent pain, after bleeding, purging & applying a blister, he gave opium in large doses, with great success.

After performing an operation, as amputation, if the patient shall complain of severe pains, & is of a full habit, did not lose much blood during the operation ^{after having} by me opium or large quantities -

After any considerable operation 80 drops of Iaud
is a proper dose -

Local means for treating inflam-

Cold., when properly applied, is an important remed-
dy, by subduing the heat of the part -

If cold be applied irregularly or for too long
a time, it will augment the inflam-

The common cold application is lead water
but it is better to put little alcohol with it, or
you may put it into a bladder & apply to the part.

Another excellent application is Ice Mould,
it is useful as a Collyrium, & it may be applied
to any inflamed part -

Blisters also come in as important
& are particularly beneficial if the inflam-
near the surface, as in huboey. They act by the
evacuation of the serum -

When inflam- is deep seated,
or about the joints, you may use Tartar antem, extract
or you may use it in solution, by washing the part,
I have used it on this way, with great success

In Case of Lock-jaws, the object is to produce an
eruption on the skin -

If you use the ointment. Take
from 3ij - 3iiij of Tartar antisept & 3j. Lead -
rub the part morning & evening. In two days
the state of the skin will appear, which you
desire.

Plasters are also beneficial in deep seated
inflammation among the best is the Gum ammoniac
with a little mercurial ointment. You may use
those that are less stimulating as soap plasters
For instance in a sore joint, & after applying a
soap plaster over this a suspense flannel will be
attended with benefit, not, however, upon the same
principle you may apply a piece of cold salt over an
enlarged joint.

Cutting we mostly use in driving
inflame away & in shortening the duration of the effects
of concreting the lymph of the body. Some take
an opinion that bullies used to forward suppuration
this is incorrect, for a few inflame they will do
it, but if the purpose of a operation has commenced
properly then will it proceed, otherwise

In chronic inflam. & when the acute stage has passed
by, then it can cease to be used internally of great service.
There is an inflammation of the eyes of infants, which will
resist all the antiphlogistics remedies that can be
devised, but may be cured by Siccative of Mercury -
in proportion to the age of the child either in lotion
with Tart. Bark or Alch. sol. it acts upon the
bowels & thus naturally detracts from the eyes -

In making poultices use Linseed-meal or bread &
milk. Let the infusion of the different Herbs be
mixed with it, they are useful from their rectifying
effect. Flax bread with a little oil makes the
best poultices -

Position has an influence in reducing
an inflam. If a person has a swelling on his leg -
he will naturally carry his hand in a sling, for -
he carries it by the side of his body & would be
attended with great pain - in every case of inflam.
therefore give him the advantages of position -

Bundages are also ^{to be} particularly attended
to -

Lecture Dec 2^o 1815 Prof. Miller

Adhesion in Surgery. The benefits resulting from union by adhesion are not only remarkable in the operation of amputation, but in several other cases of this kind not taken places, the adhesion would extend much farther, a certain degree of union is necessary for adhesion, take for example the operation of Paracentesis of the part did not unite by adhesion, it would be attended with dangerous consequences by extending to the Peritoneum. In a common abscess there of great advantage in adhesion, for it will limit the extent of the abscess, by concreting the constitution (of subtilized) so as to give rigour to the part, that it may adhere. Another remarkable advantage of parts uniting by adhesion is exemplified in the division of arteries, for if they did not adhere it would be attended with awful consequences.

Here I would remark with regard to tying arteries that there is no necessity of drawing the ligature so firmly & tightly as some are in the habit of doing.

On Ligatures

The Haemorrhage from the largest vessels of the body may sometimes be stopped, by preparing & styrptic application, as was the case where the thigh was amputated, & the femoral artery compressed in this way.

A variety of ligatures have been in use, viz -
 - ligatures made of the raw silk, which are very good.
 The common flat & threat ligature are also used
 with success - another kind is that made of Buck
 skin called the animal ligature. The Calyst ligature
 - The common silk of the shops is the kind of
 ligature which I use altogether, let it be twisted
 & doubled. It wants a little, the advantage of using
 them is that they may not yield when tying the knot.

More lately a method has been recommended with
 regard to ligatures, that is take a very small delicate
 ligature of silk, & after tying the artery, cut off
 both ends of the ligature, this practice is not to be
 recommended, because I have tried it & did not succeed
 as well, as to cut one end of the ligature off, & let the
 other, be without the wound, & by gently drawing upon
 it from time to time, it will come away, & the part have up.

October Acc 3rd 1825 Dr. Mett —

Ahesion in Man. How long a time is required for adhesion? The shortest time that we have any knowledge of is 16 & 19 hours, we see it taking sooner on some parts than others, as in a laceration of the intestines, this generally proves fatal —

The appearance, which a part exhibits in a state of adhesion after cutting into it, is a gelatinous substance upon it elongations of vessels —

Suppuration in Man. Suppuration is a term implying that the vessels take on a peculiar action, which pour out a fluid called pus in all those surfaces of the body said mucous we expect to see this taking place.

Characters evidencing a state of suppuration are, a fluctuation sensation, an eminence of the part, diminution or remission of pain & redness. Fluctuation this is to be learnt from experience —

There is a concurring circumstance which will generally determine whether these smaller forms or not viz an edematous state of the part, leaving an indentation when pressed upon by the finger —

There may be stills sometimes, if they occur. It is
a pretty sure sign that matter is formed -

In some parts of the body, the matter discharged is
very foetid as ulcers about the nates, as likewise the
female organs, labia &c.

There are exceptions, as to matter forming
on all mucous surfaces, as the Bronchia. Trachea,
Paroxysm on these surfaces, un adhesive materials
are thrown out -

Much has been said with regard
to the evidences of pus. I am inclined to think
that there is no difficulty in discriminating between
pus & mucus. Pus is heavier than mucus, as it
will sink in water, it has a sweetish & sometimes
a salty taste. it has a peculiar smell, as in
Gonorrhœa -

Suppuration useful in the human
body. It serves two important purposes, first for
the removal of extraneous bodies. Sometimes it is
necessary to institute suppuration for this purpose
another important purpose is to defend the surface
of granulations. In a healthy ulcer, nature inhibits

2
a seal for the defence of the sore, & the seal
should not be removed

Matter differs in appearance, being
thick, white, yellow, brown or bloody, it is not
necessarily so, but has a lumped appearance -

When a person has been long subject to a
discharge from the part, by Seton, dressing &c
it is never safe to heal it suddenly, as there may
be a determination to some other part -

Matter will sometimes form very soon, the
shortest period is that of 5 hrs.

Lecture Decr^{ch} 1825 H^r Wolf 63

There is a form of matter, when applied to any part of the body, under any circumstances, will not produce any effect, but is perfectly innocent, as in a Cheesett Wlesmon, but there is another kind, when applied to parts will produce a specific effect, as that of Small pox &c —

The Abscess is a collection of matter in any part of the body, which is circumscribed by a hard margin, in consequence of adhesion on gland.

Abscesses are dangerous in proportion to their size, also to their situation, as in the lungs, trachea, &c, a very interesting case sometimes occurs as when situated on the prostate gland, this causes a retention of wind —

Every abscess when opened, has a spherous appearance, from which there are a great number arising & from these points, arise absorbents — they often makes their way to the surface very circumstantly, travelling for some distance, before they appear in

44 Treatment. Poultices of the emollient or stimu-
lating kinds, If there be matter, these will
hasten its formation, & if not, they will tend
to remove the abscess -

When matter is formed it is a
question whether to open it immediately or not -
you are not premature to open an abscess -
But you are to open an abscess, when left -
would necessarily injury contiguous & important
parts - When under a fascial expansion it is
necessary to open it rather prematurely -

The manner of opening depends upon the nature
of it - If you have a large abscess & open it by
a large incision, so as to evacuate the matter
suddenly, you will bring on an inflam: by a rush
of blood to the part

When you are desirous of preventing
any accumulation of matter, & wish to keep the
incision open introduce a piece of catheter or
a piece of quill -

When large abscesses are opened, the hectic fever is sometimes the consequence. This peculiar state of the constitution arises from the abscess being situated on certain parts of the body. The general opinion with regard to Hectic fever is that it arises from the absorption of matter. Another & opposite opinion has arisen — If it was owing to absorption, we should expect to see it follow where there is the greatest quantity of matter formed, but this is not always the case, it is often produced from a small abscess in the lungs, where it is not owing to absorption, but arising from irritation.

When it succeeds the opening of large abscesses — an inflammation attends from the part, & consequently an effort of the constitution which is Hectic fever.

Some say, that when an abscess is opened, the admission of air to it is prejudicial, but I believe this to be an error —

Air has been thrown into the abdomen of a dog, where it was absorbed, & no dangerous consequences ensued —

66 Ulceration, is a process by which the parts are thrown into a state favourable to their removal -

There are two great causes of Ulceration, Inflammation & Pressure, when one only exists, it will be more tardy, where both exist, it will be rapid —

Lecture Dec 6th 1825 Dr Mott

Granulation or Healing by second intention -
 Whenever a part does not unite by adhesive process, it will of course do so by granulation, which is by second intention - After an abscess is opened, around the edges there will be observed small granulations arising - These small glandules are very vascular & organized, & appear in smaller numbers at first, but arise & crop after crop, until they reach the surface of the body - When the granulating process is going on, you may avail yourselves of the opportunity of uniting it by the first intention, by bringing them together - Conceive the great advantage of adhesive plasters - Illing & longitudinal ulcers will take more readily than circular ones -

You are as much as possible to favour the process of maturation, which is a granulating process of the skin. In order to heal an ulcer when granulating, apply heat upon the surface of the ulcer, let it come within the cicatrizing edge lay a compress upon this, then apply a moderately tight bandage -

10 Parts which will be reproduced —
Tissues & cellular Membrane will be reproduced
 & also nerves, a case is related by Bonnet
 where the sacral nerve was divided & regenerated.
Tendons will be reproduced. Artery & vein
 will not be reproduced, for if an artery is
 divided, it is then completely obliterated —
 with regard to Sympathies, the general predisposi-
 tion is that they are not regenerated —
Cartilages will not be reproduced, so bone
 sometimes takes their place — the Peri mucosum
 will be regenerated —

Treatment of Ulcers, an ulcer has
 a secretory & absorbing surface, there is always
 a secretion of matter in a healthy ulcer — When
 the granulations are luxuriant & show a disposi-
 tion to increase, in order that cicatrization
 may be produced, we may keep them down
 by a piece of sheet lead of a little larger than
 the ulcer — once a day is often enough to dress
 an ulcer —

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Sometimes instead of healthy granulations
an ulcer will resent itself an inch below the
surface of the body of a shining & glistening appear-
ance, & have no disposition to granulate - To the
surface of this application are necessary —

Let it rest for a day or two you must use Practise
to the part, this will draw more blood to
the surface, take off that hardness, & render it
more favourable for granulation. Then apply
stomachic ointment as yellow wash, wetting
a little lent with it & follows up the sore, if
ailed in the morning, you may in the evening
wet the lent again, & apply a piece of oiled silk
this will keep the parts moist & soft & favour
the easy removal of drestings - Another wash
is the Sulphur Liner grating to 3i water —
in the course of a few days the ulcer will
become dried & new granulations arise, then it is
in a condition to be treated at a simple ulcer

There is another kind of ulcer called the fungous, which does not readily heal, which generally bleeds, & is the consequence of some extraneous body getting into the flesh -

There is an affection of the fingers & toes which exhibit this sort of ulcer - sometimes sprouting out from the root of the toe, & at other from the nail growing on the flesh & a fungus shooting out from the side of the toe - it becomes necessary to extract the nail of the toe -

Lecture Dec 7 1825 Dr Mott, 31

After extracting the toe nail, bring on suppuration, by applying a poultice, sometimes it is necessary to use incisions —

Ulcers present sometimes a sloughing appearance, a dark coloured surface, and a loathsome smell, this generally occurs in Hospitals —

When an ulcer has such an appearance apply a yeast poultice, from its stimulating action. To this add the yeast, make it of bread, flour, onions & yeast. Sometimes a table spoonful or two is enough to mix with the farinaceous substances, putting yeast on the surface of the poultice —

Ulcers frequently put on this dressing material, under a vitiated state of constitution it becomes us to look to the general habit & treat no condition, requires — Correct the disorder by Nitric acid 50 drops to a pint of water, or 3i to quart of water, wet lint with this, applying to the part & over this a compress, removing it 3 or 4 times a day, by this means the ulcer will become closed —

The Carrot poultice is a good application, if
prepared when used raw, you must boil it -
or you may take the expressed juice of Carrots
& mix it with Bark, Charcoal, yeast &
other favourable substances.

Hip & Turpentine is a good application
in strong hairy ulcers, in order to produce an
impression upon the sound parts & prevent
the progress of Sphacelation. Hence the utility
of blisters to the living part, in order to arrest
the progress of sphacelation.

Callous Ulcer, having an extreme hardness,
no disposition to heal, article very hard &
thick. Treatment, your attention must first be directed
to the hard edges, in order to alter the condition
of that callously, by applying poultices as done for a
plaster or blister around it to promote absorption
and thus thin the edges, but a more efficacious
treatment is by an incision with the lancet, making
ittle natches, incising into & through sarcous the
parts of granulation - In obstinate cases of Ulcers
had recourse to Mercury in

There is a peculiar ulceration, appearing in the bottom of the foot, or ball of the great toe, remarkably hard, & generally circular & very deep, I call it the circular ulcer of the foot, it comes on without any known cause, there is an exudation from it of a fine substance, extending to the tendons, and ultimately to the bones - I have cured it by the acetate of copper, filling the ulcer with it.

Fistulous Ulcer is when there is a canal or sinus extending, into the parts, very difficult to be managed, when it extends under parts difficult to be cut. The best Treatment is incision, when it can be practised, if the fistula is deep I advise be cut, the best treatment, by stimulating the parts bring on infection & has a granulatory discharge - This is effected by injections of Sulphur Cupri beginning with 5 gr^m to 3 i water, increasing it to 3*ij*. If injections do not succeed use scalding - Custard Bougie, may be used passing them through the sinus.

74 Ulcers sometimes occur in the extremities of females, who have borne children on the venae Saphenae; this cutaneous ulceration is best treated by yellow wash, once a day, boiled silk, & compreß. Ulcers also occur upon females who have not menstruated, a punning & erubescens appearance. Your practice must here be guided by reference to the state of menstruation, Gen^t Tonics &c.

Another kind of ulcer is that which menstruates or bleeds periodically, of a healthy appearance, but obstinate to heal, generally referable to some state of the constitution which must be counteracted, according to circumstances —

Contagious ulcer, occurring in
contaminated air, it will spread with great fury, for a description of it see Heiden's military surgery — those affected should be immediately removed — give an emetic, following by cathartics, enemas, antiseptics &c

Lecture Decr 8th 1825 Dr. Pratt 75

The Contagious ulcer is rarely seen in the walks of private life, one, peculiar character about it that is assumes a circular form, particularly in its commencement. it is called the Hospital ulcer, or *Sphagedera Gangrenosa*. it is very prominent, hard ragged edges with a sup. like cavity —

Treatment. Emetics, antiseptic poultices, yeast or Porter, Nitric acid, lastly actual cauter

A. ulcer sometimes occurs, with its edges livid, skin hanging over the edges, & no disposition to heal, this occurs for the most part in Scrofulous constitutions —

Treat. Caustic applications, mixt. of Silver Zi. rain water Zi. with this solution, renew the edges & dress the bottom of the ulcer with Black wash, put over the whole a piece of oiled silk Repeat it once a day - If the bottom does not readily heal, you may pencil that also with the Camomile Sol. Then the Black wash & oiled silk

Ulcers, are sometimes quite insensible, at other times remarkably pain, so that the application of the most emollient ointment will produce acute pain, in such case take 3 drs Black wash to 3 dr Laud.

Ulcers occurring on the calf of the leg are apt to become unhealthy & foul, between the Tendo Achillis & the knee, owing to the action of the Gastrocnemius muscle. When ulcer happens on the lower extremities, the patient should be kept in a recumbent posture, or if he sits up, the leg must be supported either on a chair or some other way. Sometimes they are remarkably obstinate which cannot be accounted for from the appearance of the sore, frequently they are as large as the palm of the hand, presenting isolated portions of the integuments, this is an ulcer of a specific sort, you may rest assured that it is generally a venereal sore.

Treat, Whenever this obtruseness exists you must have recourse of mercury, as the Mercur of mercury, together with the decocation of the wrogs If the system is debilitated, you must use

the blue pill or Flumenpill -

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Conium maculatum is sometimes a remedy in ulcers, particularly that irritable condition of ulcer, connected with Serofula, you may take the extract & uniting it with Lead, making an ointment, but you must be careful how you apply strong ointments of this nature to extensive ulceration, particularly in children -

Arsonic, may be used in some cases with advantages. In a peculiar kind of ulcer called the fungoid I have used it with success a great deal of care is necessary in using this, sometimes it occasion Paralysis. I have known it to occasion a most dreadful diarrhoea 3*lb* to 3*lb* Lord it sufficiently strong -

There is an affection appearing upon the face of children & even adults, commencing with a red-purple, this may be taken hold of with the forceps & cut out, or you may touch it with the blade of arsenic, which will destroy it -

There is another ulcer occurring in the nose called, *Noli me tangere*. It comes on in the form of pimples, destroying the integument - In its incipient stage it may be cured by the application of the sauric solution. When ulceration takes place, the cartilages are eroded sometimes the bones destroyed - In this stage I have used arsenic internally - Local application Phos, Iron or Carb Iron in Powder or

Lecture Dec 9th 1825 Dr. Scott -

Illustration of the lower extremities connected with enlargements of the Vena Saphena

It has been a practice to take up the trunk of this vein, & this has been considered as safe & efficacious, the question arises whether it will really benefit the patient - I have known it to prove fatal & I have known it to prove a cure -

The practice of Dr Horne was to lay bare the vein, pass the ligature & leave it to come away the consequence of this in many cases was cripple platys inflam. Another & more modern practice is to divide the vein by a curved instrument, & by bringing together the sides of the vein, by applying bandages immediately - These operations will only relieve & not cure the disease, as the patient will be obliged ever after to wear bandage -

My opinion is that the veins should be tied nearer the heart & that the branches & the trunks of the vein should be tied -

Mortification, is one the most disastrous consequence of inflamⁿ. It becomes us to pay particular regard to it. It is the local death of any part of the body generally resulting from suppulsive inflammation. When a part is mortified it loses its warmth & sensibility, its colour is changed to a dusky brown, & vesications appear on the surface.

If any doubt exists as to mortified parts, break one of the vesicles & apply your finger, if mortified it will feel cold & cause no pain upon pressure - When the colour is changed, & warmth & sensibility is destroyed it is called Gangrene, when these are destroyed it is called Sphacelus -

Hæmorrhage is a frequent attendant upon Mortification -

You are not always to infer from reduction that mortification exists, In cases of sprains dislocations & fractures we frequently meet with vesiculations arising from cellular separation, which by applying lotions & adhering to antiphlogistic treatment soon disappears

Mortification arises from various causes - 81

Alterations of temperature, When exposed to cold & immediately afterward to a great degree of heat, which the part is unable to sustain, the vitality of the part is subduced -

The Chilblain is an instance of this resulting from the alteration of temperature -

An obstruction to the return of venous blood is another cause of mortification, as exemplified in hernia, the structure prevents its return, the veins becoming engorged, & mortification ensues -

An interruption to the circulation of the arteries is another cause, & when a large artery going to a limb is tied & circulation does not go on the part dies - In very old persons the irrigating circulation is less complete, & it may take place when an artery is not tied, but merely by pressure thus, interrupting the circulation --

Great General Debility is another cause of Mortification, In this way we may often account for its occurring on the extremities not referrible to any external cause, it may arise from suppuration of the vessels — Incidentary circumstances, will aggravate this general debility as want of Cleaning up, pure air &c.

Mortification sometimes happen from violent blows, when the part is severely bruised the vital principle is almost destroyed, & in part succeeding, wholly extinguishes it —

When a part mortifies, if there be no vigour of Constitution, the dead part is separated from the living. When it ceases to spread the first evidence is an elevation of the cuticle immediately between the dead slimy part, then a depression of the cuticle, by a new action being instituted, the fluid thrown out of the absorbents removing it, hence the line of demarkation first the cuticle separates, then the muscles, down to the bone

In amputating a limb near the sphacelation little or no haemorrhage will take place the arteries being plugged up

Mortification is divided into
Spontaneous & Traumatic -

Treatment differs according to the causes producing it, when arising from external injuries, antiphlogistic treatment, by depletion &c ~

Second Indication, Spongy & Stimulating, among them none is better than Cocainum ~

111 Lecture No. 19th 1825 Dr Motto
On the subject of Malnutrition. When arising from
a traumatic cause, the system is debilitated &
the proliferative action is greatly subdued,
Bark is an excellent remedy. It should
be administered in tablets, after the stomach
has been purged, & Pale bark will best suit
the case according to the strength, & if purgatives
present will be still more efficacious & useful
if the stomach resists it, mix it with some
sugar, making a confection -

The water form of administering it
is as follows, lay a tablet upon a water glass
about, then form the wafers by putting the paste
between two iron, then take up for putting in
a glass of wine & the bark answer to the
patient's condition.

The decoction of bark is recommended
by some, but I believe the infusion to be better
by pouring hot water upon the bark -
sometimes Bark pieces, give one of it
per meal -

At other times it produces constipation
in such cases add little Phizib to it -

Liniment & several medicaments, but rendered
more easily acting balsomized Sopth. is used to the
Sulphate making a sulphate of Zinc -

Take 16 grs. Sopth. Zinc 3 gr. Elix. t. 8oz water -
put the sly. into with the Zincum, & by shaking it, it
will soon dissolve, then add the water. Give a table
spoonful every hour or two -

When it is important to improve
the constitution after the use of bark, give some of
a nutritious kind & stimulating drink, as Thistle,
or some other.

With respect to to remove all
sources of irritation, it often becomes necessary to give
spices in large doses, when spic. is disagreeable to
the stomach, mingle it with

Black drop is a good remedy, give it dose
of 2 drs. which is equal to 1 dr. per day -

Local Treat. If mortification ensues from
any ulcer in any membrane, & thay resist local
application, by degrees abate the heat of a
hot bag part - If opportunity & desire
poultices applied over the dead & living,

When inflamⁿ is subdued, make use of yeast poultice -
For swelling the process of mortification
The attention of surgeons has been directed to
Oysters, they are easily cooked or crystallized
in flannel. They may be applied hot to
soften & sweep a mortification of the bone -

London Decr 12th 1835 A' Mott
Marrow blisters; other topical applications
are to be used as poultices, they may be applied
to blisters, & cases of suppilating inflam-
mation - the best being prepared upon
flannel & then to be covered by the application of
a narrow blister paper around the bony -

At what period of time is amputation to
be performed in cases of mortification? It often
is answer this question the division of the vessels
from life takes into suspension. Of traumatic
is always to be kept in view

If respiration stops you are not always
to impale immediately, if the system is debilitated
or a collapse induced by the loss of blood, which
may never be regained, but it is neccesary to congo-
rate the constipation first -

When the constipation is affected
an operation is not to be performed until the
constipation passes, but arising from an internal
cause, & the system unaffected, you may operate
immediately -

Dunter says, what an opera-
tion should never be performed until nearly
exhausted, I do not agree with
this often in all cases, (See Guthrie, & Hester)

Foot and Ankle, &c. & most
frequent complication, is of course
varicose, the varification of the veins
of the foot is of the same, & is common even
with very peculiar varieties of constitution,
appears generally in one of the small toes
patient complains of pain when the first
or swelling takes place, often in the tip
of the foot especially, continuing for 2 or 3 weeks
more durable than Phlegm, & entitle says just
a blue spot will be observed on one of the
toes, cuticle little elevated, skin under it
of a livid colour, & the suppuration progres-
ses slowly, it occurs generally in a sedentary
life. In two instances where I have seen it,
both were corpulent persons, of advanced age
& had been sedentary through life —

"It has been ascribed by some, as
arising from an affection of the exten-
sors, others believe from a disorder
ascribed it to the system, idiosyncrasy of the
blood —

This mortification of the tail, generally produced fatal, goes on uncontrolled, spreading up the limb, & finally affecting the constitution. - But, great as it is upon the limb itself, preferable - honest & safe - Dr. T. C. Barker commends internally mortified the remedies to be used in this disease -

It will sometimes prove fatal in one week, in other instances it will continue for 2 or 3 years -

An important question here arises whether amputation should be resorted to - I know of but one case, where this operation was performed, while the mortification was going on & this was successful -

There is another form of mortification arising, undoubtly from the use of rye, which is a mixed growth of rye & wheat. This has attracted the attention of practitioners & has as having a specific action upon the kidneys -

the movement for a new party
the popular idea of right, & it will be
well if it succeeds.

What greatly occupies for passing
next session of the house system and
privileges -

In the year - May. 10, 11, 12, 13, there
are probably buried in the floor house of
the city, about 1000 lbs of pasture seeds,
but I ascribe to the opinion that it probably
was measured by weight being in the boxes when
they got in. It was estimated at 1000 lbs
of the pasture grass, It commences with a thin
layer of topsoil, for horsetail seed, then
tops & stalks pasturing of the grass, & the
multiplication continuing down to the clavicle

various kinds of vegetation were present -
Linen & Butterflies were found among - The
titles state of author and with authority
written letter from my Honorable, way to
see the abstraction of the money, which was of
more benefit in

London Decr 14th 1825 J. M. & 11

Outbreaks of small pox. Canada, Nottoway
& others - Carbuncle never to come from the
pustules during evolution, which account it. It
most commonly occurs in violent habits, on the
back for the most part, & sometimes on the
head, neck, & extremities. When on the back it is
less dangerous than in other parts, generally fatal
on the head & neck, by producing an affection
the membranes of the brain. It first appears in
form of small pimplies, with a vesicle, or blister,
which, a dangerous fluid is ready to form, a vesicle
or suppuration. On probing round this, small bubbles
of air are received, it is evidently a multiplication
of the cellular substance, upon which are very
little pustules, giving the highly cont'd appearance
the carbuncles of the exfoliating kind, & never
so large attested with phlegmonous inflam-
mation & carbuncles of exfoliation -

calment of Carbuncle. In the early stage
before much disorder of the part, it appears
as if a small blister is peculiarly calculated
to arrest it. If this stage has not been
application of gentle poultice with black
lentils, I have found benefit from the
application of aque ammonia, previous to the
poultice, or aqua ammonia, & Camphorated oil
the following by the poultice shall be renewed
every 2 or 3 hrs, were allowing the poultice to
be dry. Shall this treatment alone be
applied upon, or shall we make a free inci-
sion. A large carbuncle. I have made the
incision incision & left it a length of time,
filling the wound with tapering dressings — or
an abundant poultice — either placed by hand.

The first evidence of its doing well is the change
of the sanguous discharge into healthy pus, in
proportion to the quantity of pus secreted, with
a morbid part be removed & healthy granulations
arise. Cutting off large portions of the cutaneous
or fatty parts —

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Dr. M. relates a case of carbuncle, when the patient had labored under pain for some time, on healing of the ulcer, he became lame. Hence the utility of setons & spurs in chronic affection.

The Carbuncle is a burthen & always symbolic of malignant disease of the climate of Majorca (See Rafael on page 12)

The Ergotism occurs in animals & is communicated by contact to the human species.

Injuries of the Head

They are divided into 1st Those where the intrument, way are inserted, 2^d Where the skull & brain are also affected. - The Head is an organ subject to a variety of afflictions from external violence, & injuries of the scalp are more serious than in other parts of the body. - It is an uniform practice, and to remove any portion of the scalp, for any cause, however, must be done it may be.

Mounds of the scalp are sometimes cut away to the skin - especially, old men.

take place, bring together the parts & support them in apposition by means of strong adhesive power -

The draft is liable to frequent violent injury, & it is well to keep a man in the custody of the party, & then if the draft is in the cellular membrane filled with adhesive substances. Underneath this the tendinous portion of the occipital muscle & lastly the periosteum -

The first operation was made completely from a small puncture, inducing an extensive haemorrhage throughout of the whole occipital membrane. It may occur from lacerated or incised vessels, or as a secondary affection, induced by inflammation of the hair, treatment, immediate & violent application, & especially when treated, journeys - at the same time over the whole head with great violence frequently repeated, but it may be kept moist, this is generally sufficient. It requires no dressing -

2^d Kind. Is a purplish humor, coming on several weeks after the injury & violent, generally violent & irregular on the brain, extreme restlessness. flesh facite. It destroys the watery fluid & there is an oedematous feel. It is always an indication of inflam: on the brain.

Lecture Decr 15th 1855 Dr. Mott -

3^d Affection of the scalp - associated with plethora - affects so that causes you trouble in the head & the upper part of the body, & so it is the best part of which the best remedy by the action upon the skin of the patient is to the ease of the scalp when the blood is to the power of the physician, before the condition, but patient will be proper, in order to relax & soften the part -

4th Kind of disease - hemorrhage the bloody, & arises from being struck on the head - sometimes it is of great size, & the patient - it gives a sensation as if a part of the head was disengaged, lying on patient. If the patient - patient anti-lithic practice & may do abund-

I still consider it my duty to
be frank. There are no symptoms and
no injury due to the brain, nor yet to
apply to the just mentioned spirit or
any other.

1st It is evidently an injury
to the brain. It destroys its substance & tissue
2nd Loss of sense & clarity rather than bleeding,
from various causes, an operation perhaps with
removal of blood. If you wipe off blood from
the ear with a sponge, & still perceive it seep
out from the nostrils ~~and~~ between extremes, you
may rest assured that there is a fracture
of the posterior arch of the temporal bone &
this is generally fatal.

The two injuries of the brain are
called Concussion & Contusion, by which
we are to understand, that there has been a
violent shock to the brain suspending its
functions, this may be brought on by injuries
received on parts of the body, besides the head
there is a suspension of power & voluntary motion
which at stomach be.

I have been recommended to you, but I believe it
has to be a passing practice. The patient
was in a very state of prostration, & the
pupil of the eye contracted at first, the
pulse quickened & my, perhaps little by few
some report it was ~~that~~ ^{the} brain in
convulsions. Then the symptom will be over-
& accompanied with those of convulsions
since there is some difficulty in discrimi-
nating between convulsion & stupor - Suppose
for example, a person receives an injury & he
has fallen down in a state of insensibility.
& after a short time recovers, so as to walk
about, this would be called convulsion, but if
after a short slumber of time, he should again
fall into a state of insensibility, stupor &
this would be called stupor, arising
from extraneous causes -

If from the imagined analogy
between the symptoms of convulsion & the brain
& of stupor, distinctly have been related
to this is but a practice -

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I have seen instances, where the patient was
bled immediately on the spot of insensibility
& did not recover -

The best mode of treatment

is to leave the patient, in the first stages, until
he recovers from that insensibility, then the
sensation of the heart & arteries takes place
which increases still more in the 3^d stage
in the patient becomes very sensible -

then bleeding is to be performed, to be
regulated according to insensibility, there
is no disease perhaps in general which will
admit of more copious depletion than this
and the patient far left, frequently

Lecture Decr 16th 1825 Dr Moore -

Burst purging, is to be employed in concupisence of the brain, with the view of producing, a. an exhalation, as well as to evacuate the contents of the bowels, & producing large excretions from the arterioles & exhalations, using a reduction from the brain. One among the best of purgatives is called Drago, & Hartt's Antimony, another's better one is Galapagos Cal, 1773, in 10 drs. & drop. daily. After this the hand should be shaved & the blisters applied with great temerity of course from blisters applied to the hand, at a time, 63, in this case they should be applied to the hand on a perfect night, & left on for 24 hrs. Watch the state of the pulse, for it may be necessary to bleed frequently -

Homoeopathy exciting attenly concupisence of the brain, however to prevent this, you must have recourse to softens exhalations, & when I perceive you are to softens as far as the system will bear & also by purges of cal varizing enemas & lin. poultch brains -

Mostly, however, following a complaint of the brain & also during recovery a constant effect -

It is true, where the supp. was to
be may be useful, causing it to affection
the nervous system rather than the body - then
it would be dangerous to keep it on -

Three causes of carbuncles, 1^o Excessive loss
of blood, 2^o Deprivation of heat, 3^o Formation of
matter, The patient with a carbuncle got him
him immediately in a state of stupor, and
attended with vomiting, eye half closed, with
the pupil dilated, feeble pulse, skin hot &
reddened, pulse irregular, slow & intermitent -

Carbuncles from extravasated blood. When a
person has been under a supp. for the same
the exfoliations do not immediately appear,
till the largest & exuberant ones, which are on
the back of the head from the elevation of the
middle artery of the neck, which may be
evident, likewise on the sub-surface
the close matter,

If a person receives an injury of the Head un-
attended with symptoms of fracture, but only
of contusion, the rule is to perforate the
skull at the exterior lower edge of the pa-
rietal bone, if there be no extravasation here,
perforate the other side, if the symptoms
warrant extravasation under the bone, you
may open it, not by forceps, but by incision.
Most extravasated blood sometimes engulps
remain there, & the patient recovers.

Symptoms of extravasated blood, are now
bleeding from the pericranium, upon striking
the head, & so as as it's not very hollow —
simple broken rays in operation, but
none of the strictest suffrage, the blood

152 Section Decr. 17th 112 & note -
In my treat of simple disease I shall
still practice as to make one or two perfora-
tions along the line of posture, for the following
Hence I think it better to do more probably
one or two ^{or even} ~~or three~~ by applying the catheter to
the body, the last motion I commonly repre-
sent the practice so no case therefore can
go to apply a catheter, where there are no
symptoms of compression, except recent over
the rectal sinus, occasioning a depression
in the external table, here apply a pen to
prop retract it -

Under circumstances of
Practice attended with depression, but no
signs of confusion, no mind of intelligence -
a question arises whether it is necessary to
directly elevate the depressed state -
as regards the practice there are a variety of
opinions, My opinion is of the depressor to
height, you may leave it, If it be considered
as of moderate

When there is a wound of the membranes of the brain, causing a discharge from the brain, you must take away all the loose portions of bone. A person may be relieved from convulsions of brain, after recovery as a way for some months - Dr M, relates the case of a person affected with compression of brain for one year, & was relieved -

3^d Cause of compression is the formation of matter. It forms within the skull at different & uncertain periods of time, after the injury, after 3 or 4 weeks the patient is generally affected if matter is not then formed -

Precious to the formation of matter, there is an inflam³ of the brain so the patient is drowsy, eyes fluctuate - fever - restlessness - convulsions - pulse quick, tense & corded - rigors & sensations of heat & shivering - loss of sense & voluntary motion

Matter is commonly seated in the dura mater, between it & the skull -

Perforate the skull at the situation of the tumor, & if you find no matter here you are not to fear it may be part of the tumor, but may open the dura mater with the lancet - The greatest danger of opening the dura mater is the formation of a fungus, this in itself is not dangerous provided it is dead. It protrudes from the brain sometimes as large as an egg - it is formed of blood & coagulated lymph which have caught it was a portion of the brain, this is an error, It suffered to go on occasion it will begin - Treat As soon as there is any evidence of its coming on, apply heat, the a compress, cover this a bandage, the doubled head-dresser, or shave the head & apply strips of adhesive plaster -

Certain parts of the Head are objectionable to
such application of Suf lines —

Avoid the line running from the root
of the nose over the vertex, called the sagittal
suture, it is more abhore & here than in the
face, & besides being situated upon bony,
under it the great Longitudinal Sinus —
avoid the part where the spinal artery runs,
the lower anterior angle of the parietal bone
Avoid the very low ridges of the os occipi-
tis, where the lateral sinus is situated —
Hitherto the sinus may be opened ~~to the~~ ^{twice} cut
for fetal, for haemorrhage be immediately
stopped) —

Lecture Decr 19th 1825. Dr. Wm. —

In dividing the scalp for the application of the trephine, the incision is to be made in the direction of the hair, it is unnecessary to remove any of the scalp off the forenoon, but apply the trephine at once — One of the cuts must necessarily be applied to a sound portion of bone, frequently move the instrument in order to find how near it ought to be bone, it has second parts, after bone is completely perforated with the trephine, remove all the fragments, & draw out the blood, often drop it. Bring down the lips of the incision, & retain them by a elastic plaster, then apply zinc ointment, over the raw part, then a soft cap, after drying in the patient is to be put to bed in a dark apartment, commonly waiting take place —

Treat. It may be necessary to bleed the patient after the operation, & a few days for some time, I do not recommend purgatives, but I use Emenata for several days. If fever comes on, & the vomitings suck up at stomach, & suppose it you may give salt — If the patient lives for the space of 14 days, he is generally safe

But if you do not stay to the 1st, which
will add to safety, infants will be born & the
plague increase with the death of the patient.
Leave the rest untouched until the 14th day
else you may apprehend us after the plague,
so as they may be removed -

Lecture Decr 28 1825 Dr Motte -.

On Catarract -

Cataract, derives its name from a cloud and signifies to destroy. It is an opacification of the crystalline lens or of its capsule. When taken in the long cases the treatment is slow & the patient expects the disease to last a long time. The patient first perceives objects floating before his eyes, this however does not immediately denote cataract, for I may see from a preternatural determination of blood to the head, & it may eventually terminate in cataract. When he looks at an object, he will observe some permanent spot, often which will appear to him as tho' he was looking through glasses, at this time no disorder can be perceived in the eye, soon after a shadow will appear. The patient can see better at twilight or in cloudy weather than in sunshine, the pupil is dilated, & the iris contracted. This contraction & dilatation are not the strongest medicines of sensibility -

The best evidence is, when the patient can distinguish between light & darkness. Unless this be the case, you are not to operate.

Cataracts produced by external violence do not require an operation immediately, but when they have come on gradually for a long space of time, relief cannot be expected ~~well~~ from an operation, no internal remedies will be of much benefit.

Cataracts are presented in different states or 1^o Hard - 2^o Soft or milky - 3^o partly solid & partly fluid. 4^o Floating - 5^o Dislocated, sometimes a cataract will be bony -

It is important to distinguish between true & false catarach - If the lens is situated before the iris, if an opaque spot is discovered & is to be absent, false. It adheres to & fills up the pupil. If the patient can distinguish between light & darkness, however - there is pain in head - his muscles, it is then addressable to operate -

Lecture Oct 21st 1835 Dr. Wm.

The patient should be prepared for the operation of cataract, by ~~having~~ kept on a low diet - by emetics, purgatives &c for a least two or three hours, the eye should also be frequently touched with a probe, that it may be accustomed to the irritation - you are now to judge, whether it is best to extract & deposit it - the rule which I observe is often to remove & the anterior chamber large, it is fit for extraction if this is not the case & the cataract is soft, it is then to be enucleated - We are to examine whether the cataract be hard or soft, when pale & white they are hard, & those so long standing are generally so, & present in the eye soft, when of this last form it is better to enucleate - It is called enucleating be over the leg is removed from the axis of the eye & deposited with the patient under of the eyes -

Sauvages middle, the one which I see for
such a case - The patient is to be placed before
the table - The French Surgeons perform this
operation by candle light, I prefer to what is
but it might very well be done in candle light at
pleasure - Previous to the operation you may
apply the extract of some species of Hemlock
to the eye. The surgeon sits before the patient,
on instant supports the head behind, & with
the fingers draws up the upper eyelid, the surgeon
then places the needle through the skin &
exterior of eyelid & then the hair, laces a bit
the capsule, & it is here the less disagreeable if
it be soft, & if the hair be too long & will not
the needle - Close the eye immediately, & you will
see it for the 10 days. Treat the patient &
nipple it daily, of 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
or even 24 operations - The operation may be
repeated for several times -

113 8-10 A.M. 93°, 11.5 P.M. 60°
Feverish & shortness of breath -
Before the patient feels you by an
application close to the eye, it is better
it to be made in the corner, so let the
eyelid fall immediately, running to a short
line, so the upper eyelid is to be raised.
Instrument to be passed up & the pipe & the
long to be surrounded, holding' pipe near
the ball of the eye. It must be conducted
so as will be instant - The condition of the
eye is now to be attended to, if it has fallen
down between the lips of the incision, it is to
be pushed back. The patient must now close
his eyes, & by compress a cloth on the eye - to
be left to lie, with his head a little elevated -
If great pain comes on, with great restlessness
you have to apply it - & let the patient
not strictly with the eye & gently again
inflame by the fingers. When he - his hands
should be warm. Let him shade over them
with eye, & scratch the thick skin on
them -

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In 94 hrs. they will sometimes be free
from the opacity, however long it may last, or even regenerates.
The looking at the eye, by holding a glass
or small object of light with a lantern, there
sometimes will be seen a small tumor, called
posterior lichen, take an instrument & endeavor
to pull it back to its place, if this does
not succeed, make use of some gentle暴力
the effect of this stimulus will cause the skin
to retreat. An opacity of the capsule of the
lens is most generally a tumor of this kind
case, introduce a pair of forceps & draw it away -
if posterior, some don't do it, others to
lacerate it. Should lacerate it, as a small
discharge of the vitreous humor is of no great
consequence, with regard to vision being disturbed.
The operation termed the Poplar operation of
Saunders, suited to the eyes of infants. It con-
sists in first dilating the pupil with some of
the Mercuries or Stramonium 1 or 2 Ssp previous to the
operation, then the patient is laid upon a table,
the eye confined by a skin which is passed under the
upper eyelid covering the ball of the eye.

No. 2 on the spur has a very delicate needle introduced through the sowno, dividing the p. l. A little rotary motion facilitates it, however it is to be reported. the operation is generally successful in children, very little effort is attendt it, yet may frequently be repeated.
The method of operating is by a curved needle introduced through the sowno & passing through the capsule. — Another method of passing is by passing the needle behind the sacrum sign. It. to the top of the bone & depressing it down in the sacrum. —

9. 1. Decr. 1820. Dr. H. - 115

To be a very suitable operation for
short thick & thick pieces of swelling of the
iris. After the operation, a small 11th
of forceps must be kept at hand for
the skin being exposed & incision being an
opening, this operation will not go well if
opening does not. You must remember that you
will be much obliged to come to the eye, then
introduce a pair of scissars & cut out a portion
of the iris. If you cut it off well, when
the iris is completely cut it will retract
itself & not be liable to infection.
and will be safe against the often
occurring & not to be avoided.

The last part is the communication
by Gibson. Take a scalpel & cut off
the cornea where it is transparent, by doing so
easily, the aqueous humor will leak out, then the
iris will bulge out immediately through the inci-
sion, take a pair of scissars & cut a small piece out
& the iris will retract with an open eye. If the iris
does not protrude, introduce a small blunt instrument

will draw it out, then make this opening -

Staphyloma, is an affection of the eye, where
the cornea is more prominent than natural, & in which
the sight is generally lost, the patient's soot that
the eyelids will not close, resulting generally
from inflammation. When the eye is affected, & the
cornea is also, the doctor may prescribe opium
& bell. Suggest that you will
order 1 drachm camphor.

Various methods have been proposed
for removing the eye, & they are numerous
and various, but this dangerous & painful. It is
best to make an incision around the margin of
the eye & then separating the skin

Medical College of
New York

1825.

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Lecture Decr 29th 1825 Dr More,

Neuralgia or Dolor Facias.

This is a disease of an organic kind, tho' it leaves no evidence of disease. There is no redness, swelling or the like. I have one instance, where the nerve is enlarged. It occurs most commonly in the branches of 5th pair of nerves, as they spread up on the face, tho' it occasionally is found in the extremities & other parts of the body. It occurs generally as an Idiopathic, tho' it sometimes is symptomatic following wounds &c.

The person is seized with an acute darting pain, taking distinctly the course of the nerve, & whilst it exists, the face (or part affected) is spasmodically ~~affected~~ constricted. At the same time there is a gush of tears from the eye of that side of the face. It goes off without leaving any marks except perhaps a little redness produced by the spasm (For a peculiar description of symptoms see a letter in Philos. Trans. No 2741 from Dr Jones to Dr Rush). This disease is liable to be confounded with others as Rheumatico-

affections of the faces. In the latter the pain is generally felt on the jaw bone, & not so distinctly in the soft parts as Neuralgia, - A more distinct mark is that in neuralgia the pain is excited by passing the hand over the part, particularly if its temperature vary from that of the face. It generally occurs after middle age.

Treatment, Is either medical or surgical. I always attempt relief by the former, before adopting the latter. Tonics as Cinchona, Carb Iron in large quantities, but with little efficacy. Cathartics in large quantities have also been used. Cicuta in large quantities has been given with beneficial effect as by Dr. Jackson of Boston, who gave to the extent of 300 grs in 6 hours. To be commenced in doses of 1-2 grs increasing gradually on & after the datum & continuing to the last, dose in form of extract 1/2 gr every 3 or 4 hours, the last 1-2-3 hours will produce its wished effects. The dose may be increased to 1-3 grs on a

A good remedy is arsenic. Its use should be preceded by general depletion, as it is prejudicial, whenever there is a florid state of the system, or instead of depletion you may add digitalis, which diminishes the action of the heart & arteries.

Strong irrigation into the rectum & rectal, or also sitting lemons & blody stones have been used during their operation. But this remedy is not preferable to the diuretic - Calomel, Camphor, Muri & other saffron has been used, the first of them in the form of black drop & best -

Medicines acting on the skin, as Vol. Sennet, Quicks, in dose of two pinches & placed there, the day have been used with success. So also a small bag of mustard has laid in the mouth over the jaw has been found beneficial. It doubtless acts by promoting free circulation &c -

Sneakers, Blister, Poultice
restoring the vital properties of the
various systems are also used -

125 Choleric, galvanic & magnetism
have collected the disease, Dr Jones was
reduced to cutting a small nodule in
the vein. It soon lost its power &
substituted a larger one the disease
became more violent -

Surgical Treatment. Where medicines
fail. Instruments may succeed. The
operation consists in dividing the affected
nerve. It is best performed with an
ophthalmoscopy knife, or some instrument in
a stiff handle. The infra orbital nerve
is most frequently divided. Pass your knife
down to the bone on either side of the nerve
according to the side of the face which is
affected. On depressing the handle the nerve
may be felt on the knife like a wiry
cord. On making a cutting motion the nerve
is divided producing for a moment excrucia-
ting pain. A more infallible test of the division
of the nerve is that loss of sensation or motion
on the part. The beneficial effects of this opera-
tion are seldom procured until after several days

Lecture June 3rd 1836 Dr Moore

Sympathetic. The sulcus, following &c. attended with acute pain, in the arm. The operation consists in taking out an elliptical portion including the cicatrix completely, removing a portion of nerves, then draw & close together the integuments.

Polypos -

A polypos receives its name from its supposed animal nature, but erroneously. It is of a fleshy nature unaccompanied with pain for the most part. I believe there are two distinct kinds of polypos occurring in the nose viz. Benign & Malicious - The first form has an exterior vesicular covering & internally a gelatinous substance, always attaches itself to the sides of the nose, to the inferior turbinated bones, a fistula generally attends with a discharge of matter, rarely attacks both nostrils at once.

1.2

Polyphs can be removed in three ways
w. l' Forceps, Ligature & Cautery -

The forceps should be curved a little, avoid the inferior turbinate bones, & here you must distinguish between a polyphus & a sponge state of the Schneiderian membrane covering these bones, a polyphus is always softer -

The patient should be seated in a lyist take a probe & pass it up the nose to ascertain the precise attachment of it, let the head be raised & thrown back, then introduce the forceps & after applying it at the root of the polypus, give a sudden jerk, that it may be torn away by the root -

great circumspection is necessary in the use of Cautery - If you use wire for their extraction, a cannula is necessary, & iron wire preferable, pass the wire into the cannula making a loop, introduce it & pass the loop around the polypus & draw it very tightly -

2^d kind of Polypus is purely hydratous, like a small bladder filled with fluid, more or less mixed with pain, occurs in young subjects, My plan is to draw them away as much as possible with the forceps, then applying Escharotics beginning with 3i oyle & essence 3i. Last put on a dressing of lint & applied to the part -

3^d kind of Polypus, or Omalignant, more fleshy than the first, remarkably prone to bleed, great pain attending it, no operation to be performed here, ~~use~~ palliation necessary -

Excrescences about the mouth would &c may be excised with a pair of scisors -

Lectures, Janst 4th 1826 Dr. Mott
Removal of the Tonsils, The tonsils are
occasionally so enlarged as to impede deglu-
tition & respiration. When of long standing
they should be removed, but they sometimes
occur in children, where they may be remov-
ed by the application of Plaster, Gargles, Caustics.

Method of Removal is by wire lig-
atures & a canula, seize the gland with
a hook & draw it up that you may easily
apply the wire, secure the mouth of the
patient by placing a piece of cork between
the Molars teeth, apply the wire very
firmly at first, after its removal a
considerable foction will attend, to be
corrected by Spt & water —

Bronchotomy —

This operation consists in making an opening in the larynx or Trachea, for the purpose of admitting ^{air} into & out of the lungs. It is performed for suspended respiration arising from various causes, as Suspended Respiration from Submersion. The first thing to be done in such a case is to inflate the lungs, this may be done by a pair of bellows, pass your hands close around the bellows, & introduce them, while an attendant holds the nose of the patient with one hand & with the other press upon the thyroid cartilage, pressure upon the ribs is also necessary. Persevere in your efforts for at least half an hour —

Lecture Jan⁴ 5th 1826 Dr Moore
 A vulgar practice in case of suspended respiration is immediate V.S. This is unprofitable respiration has commenced. v.s. is then applied from the right jugular vein -
 Attention should also be given to the stomach, introduce something to arouse its energies, as warm today. This is injected into the stomach & does not interfere with the process of respiration - Now it becomes important to apply friction, which is calculated to support the action of the heart & arteries -

When Bronchotomy is performed it had better be in the Trachea, below the Cricoid cartilage rather than between the cricoid & thyroid, as you may then have sufficient space to pass your instruments -

Suspended respiration - from hanging produces the same effects on the brain as that of drowning - I suppose that death from hanging is

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produced by dislocation of the second from
the first vertebra of the neck. This however
is not the case.

Extraneous substances may
get into the Larynx or Trachea & require
removal by Bronchotomy - Before proceeding
to operate it is important to examine
the posterior fauces, as the substance
may be lodged there.

London, 1st Oct 1816
to Mr. H. C. Moore

Hernia is often a local affection from its place of action. In the case of the Hernia, there is pain. I have no objection to that of the Hernia. There are several species of this kind of Hernia as femoral, inguinal, &c. &c. &c. &c.

In a copy of the *Philosophical Magazine* of the last month, we observe that the superficial vessels & nerves upon which are situated the organic parts, the great external blood-vessels of the human body, lie next to, under the crural arch arising from the anterior portion of the pubis, of the femur, insinuate themselves into the bone of the pubis, the syphons of the pubis & the linea fibrosa. The crural arch go off several processes, first the fascia of the thigh divided at two points. The skin portion or the surface of the bone of the femur the upper portion of which is rounded, & the lower part of the fascia transversalis, one of course the transversalis muscle, between it & the bone of the femur, in this is situated a canal, the

ring, which passes with fascia linea, covering
the Iliacus muscle -

16 Aug 1826 8th A.M.

The next point of interest will be the
at the external abdominal ring over the Iliac &
& the direct, the first on the outside of the epi-
gastric artery - There are two abdominal rings.
viz. the external & internal, the external is
where it first emerges, suddenly, from the
lateral tendon of the external abdominal
muscle, the lateral is situated midway
between the anterior superior spines, projects
of the line of the middle of the pubis,
formed by the skin & the fascia transversely
is covered by the fibers of the transversus ab-
dominis. The space between the two rings is called
the femoral canal & is the passage of the vein
from 1-2nd leg of the floor, formed by
the Transversalis muscle - The rectus con-
stitutes the epigastric artery to this vein -
it will be observed, "I consider the fundus
will be the external & running for a dis-

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there is an oblique sacculum between the two kidneys -

Operating for kidney stone -
make a - incision directly on the surface
open well generally and the kidney stone which
is to be lies, after you come down to the
kidney sac, take a pair of forceps & twist the
tumor gently that it may be cut with the
knife often the sac is found you are to feel
for the structure, it is generally found in the
incisural vessels, after feeling it, incise the
kidney sac & draw it to the side of the
bladder & cut it, always take the edge of the
knife a direction straight upwards -

Lecture Day 41 1824

In the Indirect inguinal Hernia the process generally takes place over the rectus, but it is not always the case. The anterior boundary comes through the external oblique skin, the rest of it reaches inside of the posterior skin. The situation is to be at the straight inguinal. The operation consists in making a incision above the inguinal lig., then through the loose & profuse skin you come to the Testis & the Testis is to be dissected —

Femoral or Crural hernia

This is a protrusion of some part of the intestine. It then appears like a small bulb & lies on the inside of the femoral vein, upon the pulsating portion of the vein laterally, along with its crescentic edges. It comes down with the stalk of the vein. The stalk of the vein is formed anteriorly by the reflection of the femoral artery, posteriorly by the femur. Hence the vein is said to be obliquely to the artery from which it arises —

111 If the humor is to be gotten out by force
from the Thigh, the hand is made as
large as the inguine, & has its long axis
across the thigh on the direction of the cranial
ext. It is always below - properly segment
by feeling the bone which above the tumor
you will be sure that it is beyond doubt

the Thigh. Between the cranial ext generally
it is open, therefore in order to reduce
it, put the patient in a situation which
will relax the parts, let him lay down,
the leg being bent. put the thigh, you press
the tumor downward with your hand
which will generally reduce it -

Operation. Put the patient upon a
table. Make an incision in the direction of
the long axis of the tumor along the cranial
ext, and another incision in an opposite direc-
tion & the aspect of the parts, after you come
down to the fascia perjuria, raise it up with
a pair of forceps & cut & reflect it -

The rule, which I have followed for removing it,
is to pull the bursa flat on the finger &
pull the testis down, after coming to the stone
area, turn the edge of the knife round counter
that you may go in a line with the epigastric
artery → Number sixteen goes to the
peritoneal ring. The ultimate artery branching arises
from the epigastric, & may be avoided with
regard to the hernia as to a larger cutting to
of the hernia goes down near it only, there is
no danger, for if, when cutting your finger
feel for the pulsation of the artery, that you
may avoid cutting it. (With subjects like
Fawcett & the like)

October 12th 1826 Dr Moore
On Aneurysm

Operation for popliteal aneurysm -

The lower part of the upper third of the thigh is the best situation. The artery is then most superficial & soft for anastomosing branches - 1st Make a incision on the inner edge of the hamstring muscle about 3 inches in length, the leg being a little flexed, then rise the inner edge of the hamstring muscle, the sheath of the vessels will be seen, this is to be cut into & the artery laid bare, which is on the outside next the bone - 2nd strong double ligatures to be passed round the artery by means of a blunt needle, then the ligatures being牵ed from each other, they are to be firmly tied on the vessel about a inch from each other & the artery divided between them, the edges of the vessel are to be drawn together secured by a few stiches, the ligatures being left on & thrown away -

Sept 13th 1857 -

The situation has relation to the position of popliteal aneurism in front of the knee for it may be tied anywhere between the lateral arch, of cases where it has been tied below the tumor without any trouble are infrequent, first principle is to tie between the two arches -

If the aneurism be situated in the posterior tibial artery, it would be better to tie it, than to cut at the knee, but if possible or the best to divide the vein, you may tie the artery between the tumor & knee -

In taking up the anterior tibial artery there is more difficulty than in the posterior owing to the fascia covering it -

To continue - I think we'll be
better off taking up the subject - my
own & posterior side of the body. Muscles -
trunk & viscera. Then the skin & you may
see along the side of the anterior & back
the swing to the hand forward what goes
to form the scutum, flexing your arm & follow
the curve & change you will see for the position
of the scutum & the first rib -

Operation for extraction of the fractured artery
Feel for the pulsation of the artery, and along
the inner edge of the scutum make the cut. It
will be comparatively about the width of the
ear, & with the main mass of the fracture
dislodged, cut down upon it & then extract it.
In my case, when the artery is to be taken up
in the other, an attempt to puncture from
the exterior -

Lester Sept 17th 1826. 81 will

Operations for tying the carotid artery.

It can be taken from either side of the sternum, but it is preferable to have a second
of the internal jugular vein which by an ordinary
tourniquet & the pressure of the hand lies close
to the vessels. Make an incision along the inner
edge of the sternum about two and a half of 4
inches in length, turn the skin, the overlying muscle is
easily cut through the sheath of the vessels, which has been
mistaken for the artery, removing this & the
internal jugular vein you apply the ligature,
cross the vessel & tie it together ~~to~~
by other stops. It generally cuts off the
first artery.

Saturday 1st May 1840 -
On amputation -

This is an operation, which we are liable to have
recourse to, for the cure of the limb -
The first stage of amputation ends when the
limb is severed from the body.

The operation is suitable for a small
fracture, involving a simple
retractor, sometimes an assistant is required
under the hand, as we have a very large
wound. In the walks of private life, most
cases requiring amputation, are for disease or
injury, connected with a scorpion bite -
Pus and blood exuding from the extremities
from amputation sometimes, gushes out
continually -

When amputation is to be performed it is an
interesting question whether to open it before the
soft parts are cut or not, these operations
modification in should wait until it ceases,
but when using for a warmer case
you may amputate before the soft parts
cease -

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Symptoms of hydrocele
Hydrocele Hernia may be defined to be a tumor appearing under skin at the top of the Scrotum & Sphincter pubis, generally disappearing upon lying down assisted by compression & reappearing on pressure.

Diagnostic symptoms. It is not apt to be confounded with Hydrocele, this may be known by the tumor commencing at the bottom of the Scrotum - by its transversal fluctuation, pyriform shape, absence of pain except at the attachment of the Testicle.

If Hydrocele extends up to the inguinal canal it passes out at the external orifice, it will be difficult to distinguish it except by the history of the Case.

A more difficult case is that Hydrocele which communicates with the peritoneal cavity. In this case upon lying down the tumor disappears, assisted by compression & the gurgling noise in Bladder soon after the descent of the Testicle very easily detected.

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Let the patient lie down, then draw the
scrotum & the water paper onto the abdomen
place your finger on the external abdominal
ring. If the tumor now appears to a thumb's
breadth.

In cases of Hydrocele in children, it is best to
apply a small lotion -

Variocelle, is also liable to be misla-
beled for Hernia, this is an enlargement of the
operative veins, & generally occurs in the left
because the left operative empties into the
enlarged, while the right empties into the sacrum.

It may be known by rolling the tumor
between the fingers, from the feel of a han-
dle of worms - Lie the patient on his back
draw the scrotum & the tumor disappears,
apply paper at the abdominal veins. If
the tumor returns while paper is made it
is Variocelle -

Lesions last about 4 or 5 days -
beginning between rectum & Uterus
then the upper 2 thirds, & has been mistaken
for Herpes. The symptoms are now - loss
of appetite & the bowels, & changed regimen,
inclined to discriminate -

Abscesses take place here, & might
be mistaken for Herpes, after six weeks
fever, vomiting, constipation of bowels &c

The existing causes of Herpes are,

Relaxed state of the system & changes

1st By enlarging the apertures, & 2nd by elongating
the mesentery allowing the rectum to remain
open when the exciting cause is applied -

Inflamed Cancer and Polypous proliferments
existing in the Rectum, Cancer being
commonly in persons of middle life

Uterine Herpes is a disease affecting
children & sometimes in middle life -
by proper application of instruments -

Child Patent Zinc Ointment are the
best that have been invented -

Poston Jan'y 27th 1820 14^e

Inedible Hernia. The most common
cause of inedible hernia is to gradually lose
a constantly liable to be increased. It is a
desire to return to inedible. This is
sometimes effected (artificially if you will pardon) by
by promoting absorption. Confinement to bed
depletion & antiphlogistic means are necessary
when hernia is inedible by a tension. Tension
may be reduced by an operation -

Strangulated Hernia, the symptom of
this are similar to those of intussusception
a pain comes to upper part of the abdomen
in the course of the colon, with vomiting. Posture
up, a tumor which at first is not painful
or being handled, tho it soon becomes very
tender & painful. The abdomen also becomes
very tender to the touch. This last being an
evidence of peritoneal insufflation. I should
then operate immediately -

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Treatment, being about as much relaxation as possible, derived both vascular & muscular action, by Heden &c. The first attempt at reduction may do no harm. The patient being properly placed, with one hand between his legs, places the lower foot with the other against its partner at the ring, in the early stages it will make use of a great deal of force for 15-20 min after a faithful, but unsuccess^{ful} attempt, I would put the patient in a warm bath & bleed him in the bath & take the opportunity during the relaxation to reduce it. This is sometimes attended with success, if not success attend it in removing the patient to bed, if it's fail try lobular injection (Nicotiana Tabacum 3 i. infused in 8° water, inject half of this up neck & in 20 min. inject the rest - at same time you may use wood or form of powdered ice - take care not to press it so tight -

Lecture Part 28th 1825

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Before an intestine is returned, after detaching the structure, it should be pulled out a little to ascertain if there be not a hole in it at the obstructed part. If not, it is to be carefully returned in the same course, which it ran down, this being done, pass your finger to see that all the contents of the sac are passed into the peritoneal cavity.—

Now dress the wound. It is to be brought together by sutures & dressed in plasters. The patient is to be put to bed with his leg in an extended position. In general vomiting ceases immediately after operation. For 3-4 hrs your patient only, drinks, now an emetic given becomes violent. This is to be removed if the stomach be very full by means of hotly Iced Spirit Decanter. Some - do. It is not uncommon to obtain a very profuse discharge, endangering the patient very much in which case he is to be supported by proper nourishing diet - avoid inflam - by applying ice to the test. If no discharge occurs, the dressing are not to be disturbed.

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from observing it doo, there's doubt, whether
the intestine be reseable or not, ascertain if
the circulation is still going on in the part, if so-
many be relieved - If no veins are to be seen
it is an emollient, poultice for an hour or two -
the circulation goes on it assumes a healthy aspect
may be relieved - If the intestine be sphacelated
or relining the strictures procure an evacuation
the state of the body is truly deplorable, & usages
for it must bring ~~forth much pain & suffering~~
from the external ones. If it be in the
small intestine, the discharge of flatus is so
rare that the micturition particles are not taken
up by the lacteals & the patient dies of emaciation
sometimes the opening heals & the patient recovers
at others it continues open for years, this in general
death is an early consequence

If the swelling be in a state of suppuration it
may burst off. In this case it becomes - suppy-
to be 2 or 3 weeks. I would do this work for sickle
& cut off the ends at the knot - If the patient recovers it will generally be in the course of
10-12 days

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Letter Sept 31st 1836 - from -
Visions of the Breast

This part is subject to local disease, & can
only be cured by the removal of the whole breast
when by a removal of part, bathes & chafes at any
operation. Now it will be a certain remedy
for the disease to increase & the system to become
afflicted, we might employ more time for the
application of remedies external. But to do
~~less~~ ~~hard~~ ~~and~~ less this disease do not require an
immediate operation is Hardship from mammary abscess

There are five diseases of the Breast
recurring to each other. 1st Th. Mammary. 2nd Schist.
3rd Bradley's Cancerous, 4th Stratton's - 5th
Finger's Mammary - the 3rd cited Breast
is alone affected independent of all other
diseases. If it is understood that in the
breast containing a patient that always con-
sider, the breast grows to a considerable size,
has no skin feel soft with a degree of fluctuation
When the tumor is large, they may be op-
~~erated~~, injected treating the same as Hydro-
cephalus, but generally they are numerous, & therefore

It is more safe to remove the whole Breast.
3rd Schirres of the Breast is a painful
swelling of the Breast, for we are first apprised
of its presence by the heat in the breast, & in tracing up
the artery, the pectoral muscle is so irrita-
tive as felt in the breast & a tumor appears.

The Schirres tumor is remarkably hard
- & unmovable, sometimes irregular, now too
people subject to it, have not pain at all
times, a few days however to menstruation the
heat is most insidious. When seated on
the outside of the nipple by absorption it
extends itself to the axilla. When on the
inside it producesough, dyspareunia, as the
tumor grows, they contract adhesions around
the surrounding parts, nipple is often inward
when it becomes an open ulcer it is called
Carcinoma.

Carcinomatous ulcer never dischar-
ges healthy pus, the edges are turned outwards
with remarkable celerity, cancer grows
faster in one of 3 ways. 1st by discharging large
& thick pus, 2nd by discharge of a

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2^o By producing a peculiar effect of the liver
especially in consequence of the swelling of the rectal
gland, impeding the return of venous blood, & thus
producing disturbances inflamm-

3^o By sloughing, producing a constitutional
disease - This disease occurs in persons between
the age of 35-50 tho' more frequently between 40 &
50, most recently in unmarried women & in mar-
ried women, who have never given birth. The
sloughing begins suddenly, the patient does
not generally live over a year, tho' sometimes
for several years. Lesions of the female breast
sometimes alternate with the said sloughing.

4^o Cancer or medullary carcinoma
appears for most part in vitiated habits in
form of a large tumor, after it elevated it
appears like a fungus, progresses very rapidly
& requires a speedy extirpation.

Lecture Feb 1st 1891 to Part -
The disease of the female breast is fibro-tumor.
This does not involve the glandular part.
It is known by its freedom from pain, & to a
certain degree tuberculated, liable to a varico-
us part of the body, of an evanescent character.
The disease is fibrous tumor.
This is accompanied with hair, & is soft,
latter, helpy, & becomes of a hardish colour
when it bursts, the fringes springs out, &
sometimes bleeds freely. This requires speedy
operation, & after it is removed the constitution
is most generally prostrated if it is left patient
sooner to return pernicious - The operation for
removing a part or all of the breast is dangerous
and profounds to the life of the tumor.
For its extirpation lay a napkin over the
tumor & let it remain 15 or 20 min before
striking the wound, & the skin should be in a
soft state - Bring the cut margins
together & retain them by adhesin plaster,
on this put the compress as a roller for pres-
erving off round the skin firmly bandage

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The axillary glands are sometimes so affected as to require removal, & great attention is required in removing them lest the axillary vein be cut —

The female breast at the age of puberty is subject to an enlargement which gives great anxiety, being a "fistulous tumor, painful & more or less of a violent nature." There is no remedy for an operation here — Cover it with soap plaster or oile salic ~~salic~~ & let the patient sit phlegmally, if there be an interruption to the menstrual discharge, it requires particular attention.

Dr 31 of 1936 -
15970 - Abdomen
in the last system I sent
you - I picture the following
histology of peritoneum when together
with lymph nodes you can no longer
take apart, the peritoneum to the side of the
viscera -

The patient's first appeal of the
abdomen was being right about the time
the sensation of a mass motion within
the abdomen. In order to relieve the pressure
of fluid within the cavity of the abdomen
and have permission to draw on the bladder,
the preparation for this is to put the
patient's head in a basin, then by pressing
your hand at the upper part of the abdomen
as we see it striking the ribs we will
the other hand you can draw it -

Sometimes the fluctuation is very minute &
will collect fluid so he can only
to do long continuous or each I have to do a section of the abdomen

Dr. Belknap says, that the time for
the amputation would be made so early of the
feeling of pain, that my son's purpose of
removal be seen, when doing a removal
of the limb by force, would be

Hopping down stairs was easier to do
if it often - the more it the patient -

Precipice to do if either side between
the midline portion, or consists in an
enlargement of the median - testifying also
for particular danger, by the feeling of the mass
commonly on the side, has not to submit a
laceration - In all cases of limb loss
there is a hurry from a sprain, the sprain -
delaying the operation is that the limb will
not be used until we get older by
leaving it until a week off

We know of no instance which has tested out
this success, keep the patient in a condition
of traction - This is at present of much
dangerousness better than the operation for
fracture - do they -

The fluid taken off is of different colour &
consistency — the ordinary quantity of
fluid containing between 10 & 20-30 fl. oz.
He should endeavour to determine between
large & frequent as necessary or have when
the doctor. Paroxysms are informed in
various parts of the body, which miss from
regurgitation, & mistaken for colic — distinguish
by having your hand on the abdomen & feeling
the number of the attacks there & in the
abdomen of rectifying some curious party —

Lecture Feb 8th 1826 Dr. Mott —
In case of the operation of Peritonitis,
it is best to have the bladder enplastered, as if
it be considerably distended, you might
puncture the bladder —

Operation. Take a single hand & clean
rags around the patient, let him lie in a
recumbent position. Make the puncture
about an inch below the umbilicus, as
then there will be no danger from the Spleen
& so forth, but make an incision through

the integument, then pass in the trocar
and as the water runs out, make pressure
upon the abdomen by the bandage, if much
cough comes on while the trocar is within, it is
best to withdraw it. Remove the sheet, apply
a piece of adhesive plaster, then a bandage.
A person will delirium during many operations
of paracentesis, not generally more than 3 or 4.
Besides haphazard other attempts have been
made to cure dropsy, as an encysted dropsy
by excision, but this is a hazardous practice.
Hector has introduced into these encysted
tumors, & it has been refused to inject them
as in hydrocele, in two cases where this was
done within my knowledge both were fatal.

On Fractures.

By a fracture is understood a solution of continuity in a bone produced by external violence, or from violent muscular exertion.

Fractures are divided into Simple & Compound. The first is a fracture, without any injury of the soft parts, the latter penetrate this of the case,

A simple fracture is generally known by change in the position of the limb, by mobility of parts: by exhalation, this last is not always present & who presents it is not to be always depended upon, In injury of the joints there is sometimes an effusion which gives on motion a sense of creptation.

The bones of the body unite at different periods. Those of the superior extremities with but one exception unite sooner than those of the inferior. The bones of the ^{fore} arm generally require 3 weeks, the ulna & brachium 6 weeks - The tibia 5 weeks, fibula 3 weeks, the femur 6-8 weeks. The delay arises from the difficulty of keeping the parts in proper contact - especially 5 weeks -

Lecture No^o 4th 1826 Dr Pitt

Principles of the healing of Bones —

Directly after a bone is broken there is a considerable exusion of blood between the ends of the bones, which is absorbed in the course of 3 or 4 days after the injury. Then inflammation of the periosteum comes on, which throws out a material which form a bond of union, this is thrown out in form of a ring; In a few days it becomes hard. This material becomes vascular & bony matter is secreted from the arteries, until the whole becomes stiff, as bony matter is secreted, the material forming the nucleus is absorbed —

In simple fracture, when by feeling you perceive a redundancy of osseous matter, apply a slig^h strap so as closely to compress & thereby promote absorption —

There are two great points in the management of fractures with regard to the position of the leg. the French averse the extended, the English the simple. Judgment is to be exercised. One or the other adopted according to circumstances —

57 Fractures of the leg. Many of these are managed with great comfort to the patient in the Semi flex position on Fall's plan, fractures of the bones of the leg require splints. These should always extend beyond two joints that the limb may be properly steadied -

In some cases, as in oblique fracture, it is necessary to place the limb in an extended position resting upon the heel & calc. In this position the action of the Gastrocnemii muscles (which is apt to distort the limb) is counteracted. On first seeing a fracture, a popular setting is to turn it, is only requisite, tho. in children or in very irritable nervous persons splints lightly applied become necessary. In general it is only necessary to place the limb straight -

In the course of a few days, when swelling & inflamⁿ. have subsided, the full setting becomes necessary. This consists in proper adaptation of parts & the application of proper splints.

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Leeds, 26th of Feb^r 1826 J. W. M.

It often becomes necessary to bleed the patient after a fracture, to prevent the great inflammation & also to make use of local applications, the best of which is lead water & laud, in the proportion of 3ij - iiij acies Plant. pint of water, to this add a cup full of vinegar - Sppt & water is a good application. If the pain, swelling & inflammation be great, apply leeches if blisters appear, make the lead wash stronger.

After this preparatory treatment, you are to apply permanent bandages. For this purpose many tailed bandage is to be used.

It is necessary to examine the fracture daily, lest the limb become distorted.

Fractures of the thigh. These are of more importance than those of the leg, as distortion & shortness of the limb more frequently happens.

The old English plan of treating fractures of the thigh was that of the flexed. The fault of that practice was submitting the patient to great inconvenience by shortening the limb.

159 This practice consists in making use of three splints, one applied on the outside, one on the inside & one on the upper part of the thigh -

The next plan is that of the double making a plane, with a plaster box - I never knew an instance of a fracture of the thigh bone, where the broken ends did not overlap each other the lower portion of the fracture sitting under the upper portion, owing to the strong action of the flexor muscles, & for counteracting this, the plaster box is admirably well adapted, the ball of the great toe must be in a line with the inside of the patella, -

Another plan of treating fractures of the thigh bone is in the extended position -

Lecture Feb'y 7th 1826 Dr Mott -

In fracture of the thigh bone, it becomes necessary to ascertain whether the bone be of the proper length, in order to determine this, measure from the anterior superior spinous process of the Ilium to the bottom of the foot -

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Fracture of the neck of the thigh bone —
This accident more frequently occurs in old people
& often from slight causes —

Symptoms. 1st The limb is generally shortened
sometimes very little, & sometimes very considerably —
2nd The foot is always turned outwards — 3rd
Osteophytes, this does not take place where the
limb is much shortened — 4th Mobility
of the limb — Different opinions are entertained as
to the cause of a fracture at this place, some maintain
that it never comes if the fracture be within the
capular ligament, this is the opinion of V. Cooper —
In search of the ordinary opinion —

My point is, that if the fracture be treated as
ordinary fractures, & the extremities of the bone be
brought into apposition, they will unite —

It is to be treated upon the plan of the double
incised plan, in the extended position —

161 Lecture Feb 8th 1820 Dr Shattoe
Fracture of the Clavicle. If - in
situation of the bone it is liable to be broken
by falls on the shoulder -

Symptoms. If you fall on the
shoulder, especially if the fracture
is sternal end remains fixed, & the shoulder is
not raised, then fracture is near the shoulder, it
will not be much displaced, & then separation
may gradually be lost -

Treatment. Bring the bones in
apposition by elevating the shoulder by means of
a strong carious bone or the elbow, & tieing
a handkerchief around the arm to prevent the
elbow being bent. To small children may apply
a single bandage after making the figure &
bandage about the shoulder - apply compressive
plaster for a few days -

Fracture of the Fibula -

Symptoms are great mobility - alteration
in position of the limb - crepitation &c.
Treatment. Attention must be given to the
wound with bandaging, by means of the simple
splint, then in some instances I apply the
splint immediately, four splints are requisite -
the one on the inside must reach from the
knee, down below the elbow - & the first
piece take a single border 3 m., & the next
the same of practice which is generally about the width
of the hand's & go down to the elbow, then at
the elbow with the bandage being now applied,
it will do, then with a short roller, apply it
over the splint the next day carrying it up -

Fracture of the lower part of the Fibula -

Fracture of the Fibula. This generally
occurs in young subjects & requires attention
to distinguish it from dislocation at the
elbow. Grasp the elbow firmly with one
hand & the shank of the osseous bone with
the other, & by turning it a little you will
see considerable mobility -

163 Treatment; if considerable swelling & effusion
attends a fracture at this place, let the arm
be laid upon a pillow for some days until
the swelling subsides -

Take a roller & apply it over the arm &
forearm, then take a piece of paste board
of the length to reach from the elbow to
the wrist, & of the width to surround the arm.
Moisten it in water, cut out a triangular
portion for the elbow, bend the arm, then
apply the paste board on the wrist & so
which soon become hard so as to firmly
confine the limb, after the expiration of
2 or 3 weeks, make use of soap & water to sweep
off all the paint.

Fracture of the Condyles of the Elbow
require the same treatment as is preceding

Sun July 8th 1826 & that
fractures of the fore arm, when one bone is broken the other must support it in
accordance with the weight of it, when when I suppose
that the radius is broken high up, it is necessary
to guard against its pressure upon the other bone.

Management of a fracture of one bone -
If the swelling be considerable, leave it for a
few days until it subsides, then take two splints
of the length to reach nearly to the ends of the
fingers, having them along the sides of the bone.
If both bone be broken the splints also
necessity it will be necessary to oppose along the
edge of the Ulna -

Fracture of the radius low down -
the happens just where the Extensor muscle
comes off, & this muscle draws down the
~~fractured~~ part of the Ulna - & the bone
of a splint will be enough to reach at
first, so that the weight of the hand may
counteract the action of the Extensor muscle
safely keep the end of the bone in good
adaptation -

"Fracture of the Olecranon, This is to be managed upon its extended plan. Upon examining to ascertain the fracture, relax the arm as much as possible, then take hold of the olecranon & it may be moved -

Treat, a fibroplast in the commencement - apply a roller, beginning at the wrist & carrying it to the osilla, the elbow & part along the voice of the arm. After 3 weeks, remove the dressing & make use of passive motion in a very gradual manner & by

Fracture of the Patella, This is generally a simple bone fracture. Sometimes the ends of the bone are considerably separated; after the inflammation subsides it is best to relax the muscles around from the patella & inserted into the Patella, which will be obtained less by the patient lying stretched up in bed instead of being in a recumbent position.

Treatment of Fractured Fibulae.

Apply a Splint reaching from the top of the leg to the middle of the thigh. Then take a roller, wrap it around the leg & thigh, describing a figure 8 bandage across the fibula, bearing on the same side, that the ends of the bone are brought into good apposition. Treat it in this way for 6 or 7 weeks, after the expiration of which make use of pipes & sticks. When these bones are well brought into good apposition, the union by ligament takes place, & the patient remains lame for some time —

Inflammation of ligament going from the Fibula to the outside of the Fibia —
This accident is known by the patient falling, & attended with a sensation of something giving way suddenly — Upon close examination you will find a deficiency — Treatment. The same as in fracture of the Fibula —

147 Fractures of bones sometimes go beyond the
usual time before union takes place, & sometimes
they never unit - This is due to owing to the
patient being confined to low diet, who had previously
been accustomed to full living -

Three circumstances prevent the union of
bones, 1st ~~Fracture~~ ^{Fracture} the bones do not brought together -
2nd Where the bones are not well & proper
exposure 3rd Deficiency of energy in the
constitution - Various methods have been
adopted in reference to the treatment of a
bone in this situation - Supposing it to be
the skull I would recommend to apply a
splint & let the patient walk about as much as
possible - 2nd Blister to the skin -
if this does not succeed make use of Gutton
carrying them on for several months & taking
them away in a gradual manner -

I. L. 10th of 1838 I. M. —

Fraction of the Ulna. Symptom except
this, which if not distinguished readily, directs the
patient to take a long breath, & then a nice
grating sensation — Great antiphlogistical
power — If the bone is bent, if it be
a simple fracture it will soon unite, if not
Emphysema may come on attended with difficulty
of breathing &c. In this case cut down far to
the bone so as to leave an air space in
the pleura, that the air may have a free vent.

Fraction of the lower jaw. This may be done
by breaking the teeth & bending the upper
of the teeth, also by extraction —

Treatment. The greatest difficulty is
to keep the patient from moving it, which may require
a soft stool. If a talk be made in the
position extracted, apply a bandage over it
leaving a space for the skin & every apply a
bandage over the talk & under the skin —

I have sometimes found it necessary to make
a talk together —

The Compound Fracture.

By a compound fracture, we mean a fracture of a bone complicated with a wound of the external soft parts, thereby rendering the loss -

Treatment. The first thing which attracts the attention of the surgeon is the hemorrhage. This is therefore to be arrested as quickly as possible by pressure, making ligatures. It is now desirable to bring about an union of the wounds, tho' generally it does not unite b. the first intention. My plan is to lay the limb in its proper situation, either on the side or back,根据 in the respect according to the situation of the wound. The wound is then to be dressed, apply a piece of cloth wet with blood to the part, then an adhesive plaster, composed of the mung-tailed bandage. In this way it may be reduced to the state of a simple fracture. I have sometimes made use of splints for the purpose of steadyng the limb, at other times by applying a pad around the limb -

If inflamⁿ comes on employ as &c to subdue it
if it goes on about to happen, make use
of poultices - & applying the poultices
twice, turn the ship around, so as to render
necessary to dip the man often. Wash the
limb frequently with spirits, lay pieces of flannel
along the sides of the wound, & let the spirit &
water the washings -

Other circumstances attend compound
fractures of a more violent nature. Fracturing
of the bone. In this case return the fractured
end of the wound is not large enough to turn it, it is adviseable to make it larger, by
altering the position of the limb & managing it
skillfully; it may return without polluting
any laceration. If the bone is not dislocated
it is a stain of very small, but if dislocated,
from any part of the -

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Compound Fracture of the Tibia, If the
wound be considerable & deep, one of the
bones will be cut & the segment -
it is important to ascertain if compound fracture
of the bone is the fracture of the artery,
If it be the anterior tibial artery, you can do
nothing where in its course, & if it is posterior
tibial artery & located so as to be easily
reached, may be tied also of course
but if it be damaged at its insertion in the
end of the leg & especially injured by the bones
it is very uncertain whether it will be saved -
In instance my opinion is that exploration
should be performed; and if the artery
is found to be the cause which produces the
fracture that by its own self, & if at the same
time it is a great loss of power, by reason
of the artery's attempt to force the limb -

Compound Fracture of the S. V. Achii
 If the fracture is to be lacerated, I consider
 it sensible to tie it, because the sensibility of
 that part is so great, that the surrounding
 branches may carry on the circulation, if you
 find however, that the circulation does not go
 well & the limb has a tedious coldness,
 for 24 hrs, then amputation is to be performed.

Compound Fracture of the Thigh - This
 is a dreadful accident owing to the great
 laceration of muscles. I have known it to prove
 fatal in 24 hrs, As it respects the position of
 the limb we are to be guided according to
 circumstances - If the femoral artery is laca-
 tered, I would advise you to secure it at
 once, & at the place of the wound
 if the amputation does not go on afterwards
 amputation must be resorted to.

Lecture Feb^r. 11th 1826 Dr. Wood -
On Injuries of the Spine. -

Six dislocation can take place on the spine without a fracture except between the first & second vertebrae - the most common disposition for an injury of the spine is at the lumbar vertebrae produced by falls &c -

If the spine be fractured by violent rotation of neck & shoulders so as to displace the vertebrae in an anterior or posterior direction a person receiving this injury does not generally live over 3 months tho' sometimes they will live a year or two - they die in consequence of the unsloughings at the part -

If the injury occurs at the dorsal vertebrae, immediately to the synapses being maintained, it will be a transient state of the thorax, & I high up with difficulty of breathing the patient generally dies in 3 or 4 weeks. When the injury is at the cervical vertebrae the patient loses all motion of the upper extremities, breathing difficult, the patient does not live commonly more than 2 or 3 days -

When the first is dislocated from the spine of the vertebra, as it is remotest the mind of surgeon in relation to injuries of the spine, my opinion is that nothing has been done for the cure of these accidents - Some have recommended an operation, by cutting down from one of the bones which compose the spinal marrow - In which case it would be necessary to make the patient as comfortable as possible by antiphlogistic heat, & cathartics &c.

Inflammation of the spinal cord of the clavicle. When this happens, the clavicle rides upon the first bone of the sternum, this being easily detected. This dislocation cannot be remedied, for the head is reduced which is easily done by bringing the shoulder back & allowing them to a long time. It subsides out as soon as the body moves.

Inflammation of the clavicle for the arm prosthesis. This is ascertained both irregularly about the shoulder, passing larger above the spine of scapula & being confined to the union with clavicle - appears raised - Great, & to the

Have on & keep it arm'd like a gun

Dislocation of the shoulder.

This takes place in 3 different ways, the most frequent is downwards in the scapula - 2nd forward under the front scapula or sole of 3rd backwards in the down of the scapula
If there is a dislocation, & the arm is completely freed but a little distance from the body, as soon as it is moved the patient exerts as great pain in examining the shoulder, instead however it has a flattened appearance, if the patient is strong muscular you may even put your finger over the acromion process, & if the patient tries to raise his hand to the top of his head - he cannot, will it then be plain - we may be sure that it is a dislocation - If there still be doubt, search for the head of the bone, whenever you find it, place your finger on it, & grasp the elbow below the bone, & thus you may distinguish whether it be the head of the bone or not

A fracture of the neck of the scapula might be ventilation for a dislocation - Characters, are, more mobility than in reduction - the head of the bone is not felt in the axilla - oscillation may also be felt - Put your hand over the shoulder with your thumb in the axilla, then rotate - & find the bone end promptly, put your finger on it, then - rotate the arm & you will feel the capitulum

Sunday Sept 19th 1826 Dr. M'Kee
Treatment of Fracture of the neck of the scapula.
Examine the shoulder by moving it in all its planes - I have brought it into no impaction, but in view to the bone. Perhaps it will be necessary to put a letter in the axilla - leave it for examination & no letter before reduction - continue this for a week & leave off the covering.

Method of reducing a dislocation at the shoulder joint - This I effect with but little difficulty in recent cases - the greatest difficulty occurs in dislocation made, the scapula move

Have a person to hold by of the patient, - another to steady the scapula, & third to pull upon the arm (which should be flexed a little from the body) while the surgeon directs the head of the bone into its socket. A great loss is to divert the attention of the surgeon, if this can by any means be effected. It is a very matter to reduce recent dislocation. He however sometimes sees these arise four, even six months after the accident, in which case it is difficult, sometimes impossible to reduce it. A dislocation which has existed 6 months or even longer, have reduced even 110 lbs weight standing. - Direct the patient to sit in a chair which is to be supported against a tree or pillar, a sheet or party folded is then to be placed under the axilla & over the shoulder, & tied to the pillar or tree - Two silk handkerchiefs are now to be applied to the arm by a double hitch. - Having all things ready, an assistant must hold the scapula & extension may now be made by two or more persons, while the surgeon directs the arm.

in such a manner as to relax the muscles, the extension should be made gradually, & as steadily - the relaxation may be aided by the practitioner of passing long & extremely warm

² Fracture of the Ulna & Brachii at the neck, involving the joint. In this case there is no displacement of bone or loss of motion. It may be known by grasping the head of the bone, & testing the arm when elevation will be perceived. The arm should be very well when union well taken place.

² Fracture of the humerus, etc. - In this case elevate the arm & bind in a sling to the body -

Fracture at the elbow joint, & dislocation of the Ulna backwards. The arm is in a state of partial flexion, and can be neither flexed or extended without great pain. If raised from its usual bend it is often perceptibly with a rupture of the ligaments.

Plan of reducing the dislocation of the ulna.
 Place your knee on the inside of the arm
 & pull upon the forearm, at the same time
 straightening it, a circumstance sometimes
 attention this, which should be known, which is
 that the coronoid process is sometimes broken
 off. This may be known by the difficulty of keeping
 the arm reduced, it being re-dislocated on the
 slightest motion. In this case it is attended for
 a long time with a loss of all motion - a little
 motion after a long time may be obtained.

Dislocation of the Radius forward, so that
 it rides upon the Brachialis Internus Muscle.
 In this case if you attempt either to extend
 or flex the arm excruciating pain is produced
 by the pressure of the bone upon the muscle
 In recent cases, it is easily reduced - place
 the elbow upon the knee. then take hold of the
 wrist & place a finger down to press upon
 & follow the radius - with the other hand take
 hold of the forearm & make sudden extension.

- 3rd Dislocation of one or both bones between each other -
 4th Dislocation laterally - These are easily detected & reduced by extension & counter-extension.

Dislocation of the Wrist. When this occurs, it is generally backwards upon the Carpus. Complete extension & counter-extension is sufficient to reduce this. After restoring a dislocated wrist, it is liable to be left in a state of deformity, a tumor upon the anterior part of the wrist which by the way might be considered as an inward dislocation. It must be removed by mercuro-chloride plaster, or this a piece of leaden bandage or by splinting.

Dislocation of the Elbow, reduced by extension -

Ganglion. An enlargement about a tendon. It is known vulgarly as a blotted tumor. It moves freely about the joint. They may be removed by bursting them, by a blow, by heat conducted before - or by cutting into them, which is attended with danger. Should inflamed -

July 26 1886 - At -
 11 a.m. of the 26th, Mr. - A. C. Latham
 his son from full standard cross section
 said, the last is worsened arising from the
 above mentioned a twist in the spine, the
 third from forming the right side triangle
 was also rather difficult. —

Next night I visited up High St.
 to the place where I am now on the
 26th past the accident. — That sufficing

Distortion of the back part. There occur
 4 apparent sections, 1 transverse passing
 in the dorsum of the heart, lumbar
 The back is 20° in the middle, the neck
 relaxed, the first lumbar involves on the
 knee of the other leg. —

3rd of same Morn
I was to be a brother, when he
 first stands up it is considerably assisted
 by one the older, considerable distortion on
 all sides, foot has a subluxation —

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It is not into the situation noted 112
as the case of last Saturday, first turned
inwards, but not so much as when it happens
in the course of the disease. —

The disease of the left arm or
the pelvis. The limb is straight, foot turned
outwards. The fingers are similar to those
in a violent spasm of the limb. - but the
disease does not affect the head &
the bones above the sacrum much. —

Method of removing adhesions of hip
joint - wrap the limb, & pass a strap
between the thigh & over the femur. —
Then make incisions according to the char-
acter of the head of the bone, & when re-
sected, incision must be had to means for
powering the relaxation of the muscles, viz. vs
vap bath, male doses of nitromy, then in
use of poultices for its induction, containing the
extract of foxglove - even an hour —

² Injuries of the knee u. l. & r. at the
of the Patella. This occurs when a violent
force is directed at the joint, so as to force
the knee of the patient or a person to
drop, so that the knee slips into its place
without closing the knee. This may often
occur in a violent fall, but more it is my practice
it occurs by running, falling upon the soft parts
etc. These dislocations are to be reduced by
simple extension, -

^{3rd} An accident occurs at the
knee, concerning the nature of which there is a
variety of opinions. Character of it, is an
internal derangement producing to the knee the
feeling of a sudden increase in feeling, so that it is impossi-
ble to straighten the leg. Some suppose it
to be caused by the thick part of one of the
semilunar cartilages getting between the ends of
the bones, others have thought that one of the
teeth gets upon it.

First, let all patients be placed
so, that will do by laying on the back bent
at the knee & the foot flat.

The knee joint is subject to the affection called synovitis. It consists of a sac of fluid within the joint, cartilaginous at the margin & bony in the centre, occurring from inflammation of the joint & of the substance of the substance, the pain attending it is most excruciating, they can be detected on the outside of the bones -

Treatment. When they can be felt on the outside of the bone confine them there by a wide concave trap & bandages -

The knee joint is subject to a disease called effusion, it is a swelling of the knee, of the size of an egg, which fluctuates & happens in persons who are frequently on their knees. First, it is a pointed needle with a curved ligature & pass it through the tumor, & the fluid will run out - after it is drawn the tumor inflames & consequent adhesion -

A collection of fluid sometimes takes place in the joint, the fluctuation of which may be quiet, & existing in persons subject to rheumatism - but while the joint is occupied by the effusion & the or the fluctuation, great mobility & absence of power -

treat by bandage & plaster - apply the former
rice w/ it & a wide plaster w/ the many-
tailed bandage over it, then a roller —

Occasionally a tumor appears above the patella
as large as the fist, being a collection of fluid in
the bursa patellae, in young subjects it has
no communication with the joint —

Rest. 400 stns. Bandage & Sterile Plaster

Lecture Feb 15th 1826 Dr Mott —
Dislocation of the ankle joint. The arm is
in use, 1st hand a short case to take a blow
on the outside of the astragalus, & the fibula is broken —
2nd on the outside. 3rd on the tarsus —
After dislocation it is attended with much
swelling, & upon extension of the leg cannot —
It is a compound dislocation with fracture
is a dreadful accident, & it is now my opinion
that the foot should be amputated —

Inflammation, Impression of Urine

The bladder is liable to be ~~distended~~¹⁰² & ~~inflamed~~^{distended & ~~swelled~~^{swelled} & ~~red~~^{reddened} & ~~hot~~^{hot}, & ~~the~~^{the} urine is ~~dark~~^{dark} & ~~thin~~^{thin} & ~~slimy~~^{slimy} & ~~there~~^{there} is ~~a~~^a ~~sensation~~^{sensation} When the bladder is thus distended it is to be ~~seen~~^{seen} & ~~felt~~^{felt} at 2 points a tumor can be felt in the hypogastric regions ascertained by feeling it with the hand - after the act of micturition, this will appear in the bladder, till the organs of excretion are empty & are aware of the fact that the vessels still continue distended there can be doubt as to the situation under which the tumor appears after a few moments it will be seen to be ~~empty~~^{empty} & the size of some beans -}

Common Causes of retention of urine - Pressure of the bladder caused by overdistension, it may also follow injuries of the Spines -

Treat. Introduce one or two tumblerfuls of water, at least 3 lbs or 24 fl ozs - this is my plan if there be no impediment - If there be much impediment, after the introduction leave it in the bladder for a quarter of an hour -

Dr. Murray's Lecture recently, the kidney
will sometimes retain its tone in a bad case,
sometimes not - and after some weeks, at other
times never - it is a good plan to introduce the
Catheter at night & drain the bladder, so
that if the bladder becomes distended, it may be
relaxed - But I find evidence that the kidney
is becoming so tired, that the water flows in
a unceasing stream. If the Catheter be left
in the bladder longer than 24 hrs., it seems
to be an elastic fit - Other means have been
used for restoring the tone of the bladder -
as Inst. Cantharides, opium, camphor, &c. & so on
and so on my long-continued efforts resulting from
the abounding literature of this, you are a physician
a blythe in the hypochondriac region & on
the kidneys -

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Saturday Feb 18th 1826 J. M. M.

Another cause of retention of urine is inflammation
of the neck of the bladder, brought on by exposure to
cold when there is any predisposition -
symptoms, inability to pass water, deep seated
pain in perineum - vomiting - When you introduce a
~~cat~~, it gives most excruciating pain at the
neck of the bladder -

Treatment, &c. Catheter -
enema - warm bath - syringes - Suspicion
of this means to not afford relief, & to use
the catheter, being & for sometime, then withdrawn
suddenly -

Obstruction of the prostate gland
is another cause of retention - attack follows
on the want of sleep - symptoms, difficulty
of passing water, naturally squat & contract the
body forwards - pain, & trouble - a tendency to per-
spiration - finally retention of urine -

Treatment, Examining the prostate gland &
the testes, introducing the finger into the rectum
this year, may certain obstruction be removed

will not be recollector than an ordinary catheter
will not evacuate the bladder after being affected
with a enlarged state of the prostate gland
a larger one than ordinary must be used -
keep the bowls open - use warm bath - Salts
or jessamine - salsaparilla &c - When the bladder cannot
be evacuated by means of a catheter - the bladder
must be forced down the rectum -

Extraneous Substances getting into the Urethra
do not give rise to irritation such as Calculi
which abound at the lower part of the Urethra
employ 4s. warm bath - enemas - frequent
cleaning by the toilet, soap & water not in contact
with the stone, urine & thus prevent touch the
stone however, the first of water will dissolve it
bring away the stone -

Blood will sometimes pass
in great quantities through the Urethra without
difficulty, at other times it collects & coagulates
in the bladder, of which inability to pass the
urine now or,

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Preston, & if the cat has a large collection
of smooth ventriculus & bladders it
too is necessary to draw it off with a spring.
There is something in the retention
ulceration coming on between the other operations
of the bladder dissolving in -

Another cause is obstruction - then
it, of course, attempt to introduce the catheter, which
goes to the stricture. If it will not pass -
then a warm bath - enema - & dysentery
& make another attempt. You cannot
get relief yet - give medicated cathartics
10-15 drs. every 15th minute or first retaining
the same instrument down to the stricture
and for some time, then withdraw it &
the mucus will sometimes flow out -

The practice for opening the bladder is
very rarely to be performed. Whenever it is
done so, it is performed in 3 different ways,
1st through the testis - 2nd above the pubis
3rd through the scrotum - to enlarged prostate
or if necessary, done by puncture and catheter.

441 Stone or Urinary Stalts. These cannot be dissolved after they are deposited. They are Bladder & Bladder & Bladder administration of 100 grs
Urinary stones must be evacuated - their prescription
is to take a small quantity of the stone, &
the urine deposit, whether it be red or white.

The red deposit which denotes lithic or uric
acid calls for alkali, the best is ~~Calcium~~
~~Carb-Soda~~ - The White is the ammonia magnesia
phosphate or triple phosphate & calls for acid such as
Cetic, Malic or (which Dr. Mott prefers) muriatic
acid -

Stones are formed in 5 parts of the Uropoietic
organs of the male viz Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder,
prostate gland & Testis -

Stones are frequently met with
in the kidneys, forming a stony & irregular
mass, with a ~~sharp~~ ^{irregular} surface -
Vomiting & pain in the lumbar region - Bloody
urine & sometimes an enlargement of the kidney

Luton Feb 15th 1821 A. M. - 11

Calculus sometimes obstructs the passage of the urine through the ureters & thereby produce ~~abst~~^{abstrus} symptoms - The symptoms are excruciating pain along the course of the ureters, nausea & vomiting, retentio of ur. testicula, bloody urine, pain in the lumbar region, not unfrequently adhesions between the ureters & colon or rectum occur, in which case the formation of calculi frequently takes place. Persons thus affected are said to have paroxysms of gravel -

When a stone has reached the bladder a new set of symptoms arise, viz. pain at the end of the urine, which is most severe after making water, the urine is passed in jets - great pain is produced in riding on horseback or by any violent collision. Specks of blood are visible in the urine particularly after some exercise. In children it often gives rise to a severe attendant - Distinguished from other Bladder symptoms by the pain in the latter being most severe while in a state of distension. A large portion of the symptoms of stone in the bladder & should be looked for, viz. a cold

you will a moment perfectly devoid of power so that the presence of the bullet does not yet be detected. If you don't feel in a convenient position & do not dislodge the stone you should try it with the pliers, never exert with a little violence forward so that the stone may change its position - the ordinary stones not be retained too long at a time, but should be removed 2 or 3 times before operation, it should be left immediately previous to the operation which should not be operated on before the age of 21 unless the symptoms are extremely violent & rapidly destroying - then the points should be applied that there is no better & more under the operator. In general it should not be performed before 20 or 21 years - Advanced life batteries do better than middle life from the greater liability in its use to infection.

The Doctor comes to this place to be shaved & prepared for it by exploded noonday -

With time of the operation the patient should
be introduced in a manner of propelling the bladder -
should be kept distended -

Op. 2^o - the patient being properly
fixed upon a table, the staff should be introduced
so as to feel - now - feel for the end of the
pubis, immediately into this make an incision
on the left side of the raphe of the scrotum -
lay of between the tunic & the skin - & having
cut through the integuments, separate the a. testic.
or - or - oblique & external penis muscles - push
under the ball of the scrotum & lay the knife
into the groove of the staff with a free incision
take the staff previously held by an assistant
in your left hand & pull it towards you hold it
firmly, pass the knife into the bladder & draw it
down the staff - you now introduce the forceps
which should be larger or smaller according to
the size of the stone - they should be pulled in so
far that the point is at the neck of the bladder
now open it - until you feel the stone, then
pass the long blade under the stone being
it previous to withdrawing it they should be

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tur a completely wound to ascertain whether
the bladder be not within the bladder - the forceps
must now be withdrawn -

Put the patient to bed - lying a
filled sheet under the patient - no dripping & reabsorb-
ing - Stones are of various characters - are
generally formed upon a nucleus - Stricture
& prostration - This stricture may be distinctly
perceived on passing through the calculus -

These nuclei may be any extraneous substance
introduced into the bladder such as an ear-
of-beet root - a bullet - a piece of lime &c -

There are 3 species of urinary calculi
1st Urine or lithic acid, mixed & bladder
with a quantity of animal matter - It is passed
by the blow pipe - volatility, & emits an animal
odor, being a calcareous stricture -

It is reddish in its appearance. 2nd Phosphate
of lime or Bony Calculi - generally the nucleus of
this is lithic acid & animal matter which becomes
larger after exposed to the air takes on the appear-
ance of rotten wood - It is very hard & very
soluble in mineral acids - By strong heat

the phosphoric acid may be driven off leaving the
limestone 3rd Ammonia magnesia & light to
very hard & crystallized, rough & granular -
It is very strong. Oxalate of lime or Malachite
Calcarous - 5th Urine of Ammonia 6th Ureic
Oxyde recently described by Wallerstoy -

Feb 21st 1820 Dr. Scott -

Part 2^d in the operation for Stone -
I find a cellular substance, accelerator unionis
musculi, the art. of the bulb is generally cut,
sometimes avoided by pushing the bulb through
the loose are muscle - one side of the Prostate
trigone gland, Pancreas of the Bladder -

Difficulties met with in the operation -

1st Slipping of the gaget - 2^d The size of the
stone, weighing more than 80 grammes & 6. cent.
from the bladder where stone may be broken by
instrument made for that purpose. 3rd The stone
being enclosed in a sac - 4th The lateral & the
artery is often cut when the gaget is used, when
the surgeon is not there is no danger - some
have suggested that a ligature should be passed

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around it when it is cut, but this is attended with considerable difficulty, 5th Number of Stones. Known by their smoothness - 6th Dissolve state of the ~~old~~ adder -

Section 46° 22' 1825 F. Port -

Mr. Holmboe

Hydromel is defined as a solution of water, generally referred to the Section, when it is obtained from a Tissue or Tissue Bagasse Test, by dissolving some soluble substance or mixture of the last two & cork -

Figures of the Section should be distinguished from other sections of this part of the body in the following manner, particularly among post-mortem cases, of a simple shape having about three angles, roundabout the last projection will distinguish it from most of the other varieties of the peri-phlebotomous surface, from top to bottom, and back to front, it appears - distinguished from nearly all others by being from top to bottom, like a hill, with the crest the diagonal

Thinner than normal & so resembling it the
bottom - from Hambleton & its tributaries, giving
Hambleton to the shores of Humber -

Causy of Hydroceph. After an attack of
cystitis testis, occurring from various causes in
the urethra - warm climate &c. Then the testis becomes
swelled & inverted hydrocephal.

Dr. F. turned out - P. testis
Radius. To first consist in tipping the
testis with a trocar, which direction being a
natural one - the force to act requires an im-
mediate operation - then a few weeks acute, which
is sometimes cured spontaneously -

Practical treat. If the testis is found
emptying this is by injection - then subject to
one of "gauze" if it be very large, or "cat
gut", then wait it to accumulate, afterwards
inverting it - If you are not certain what it is a
"gauze", take a band of gauze & cut down
until you come to the water, then pass in the trocar
the gauze, then draw the silk & wait the
water completely in the Tunica vaginalis testis
then a yellow tincture 3*ij* diff 2*ss* & inject into

If you will do, leave it on for some
time and it will draw away a stomach
farture, &c. If the pain be intermitting, give a
tablespoonful of Sand - Let the patient walk about
until considerable sweat follows, and so
keep the bowels open, with some of the following
internal medicines, the first being
if the ulcer has not yet got into the scrotum - a
stone, now let the young fresh oysters -
of which will be the best to take, then
make a few incisions immediately down
to the skin & muscle, along the place of
the stone, apply treacle &c.

If it is an exostosis, the cause of the
ulcer, cut down to it with a sharp instrument,
and remove it - Then it adheres to the
fleshy tissue easily, apply a solution of muriatic
acid & sugar, which will draw it
off, &c. - Then cover it with a cloth, if you
cannot bear it by application, take a common
silk needle, armed with a small ligature, & if
it through the scrotum, leave it for a day
Hyperædæ in other parts may be treated
before mentioned

by people of the West, also upon 1825 -
it appears in a great part of the year, -
commonly at the lower portion of the brain, tho'
is a difference in the species prop., & animal life
etc, there is sometimes, following & last-acting
that, Pallioter & Michael, &c, give some
a supporting the tumor by means of a crimp, thereby
preventing it from growing, etc, seems to be im-
portant for years. ¹⁸²⁹ this consists in puncturing
the part & removing the fluid, then making off
with a small instrument. The removal is so
diligently done I can know it to be sound. -

Lecture Feb 23rd 1825 to note
In Hydrocephalus -

In young children, the water for the most part is
within the lateral ventricle, it is however, sometimes
contained between the membranes of the brain.
When it is thus situated without the brain, the
fluctuation can sometimes be distinctly felt, & it
is transparent. It has been thought that in
such cases, the water might be drawn off -
for its purpose, while now is necessary
puncturing at the place of fluctuation or in the

left side of the longitudinal sinus, after the
processes of the anterior root have bent, immediately
above a large ventricle body, either the
double broad roller, or - right up firmly
till the way children have been completely closed
long time will practice easily & safely the side

It is a question whether to burr over the brain
if no rarer to find bone in the membranes
It may be done, not without considerable danger
If it is put the instrument in the lateral ventricle

Ranula —

It is a tumor situated on one side of the
tongue of a peculiar appearance, containing
calcareous matter. Sometimes it is perfectly
soft. A report upon inflam — —

Treat. If we let it alone it
for several weeks, you withdraw all
difficulty will be removed — —

Diseases of the Testicles

There are four of these remaining classification of
the organ - 1^o Hydrocoele - 2^o Schistos -
3^o Syphilis - 4^o ~~varicocele~~

1^o Hydrocoele is characterized by an enlargement of the testicle, surrounded with hair, swelling the form of the testicle, however the hydrocoele fluctuating, does not from top to bottom -
it will remain for long time without affecting
the constitution - occurs in early life from 20-
30 years - by cutting into it, saw we found -
containing a yellow fluid -

2^o Schistos of testicle. This is
very rare - occurs in advanced life - remarkably
large - not very large - soon before up the neck
of a person, burning nature, afterwards becomes
knotted - seminal glands become affected,
when the glands become affected, it is doubtful
whether it can be cured by removing the
testicle

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3rd It resembles the early stage of the
varicocele - begins insidiously, considerable pain
and enlarged habit - very rapid in its progress -
early removal may cure it -

1st This is an affection of the Testicle
attended upon a pernicious habit

Treatment Feb 24th 1826 Dr. Moore -

The disease of the testicle is called hydrocele
for any tumour in the scrotum. This arises from
diseases of the Urethra. It is a hard swelling.
It may be idiopathic, but for the most part,
they are symptomatic of Stricture or a loss of
sensibility of the testis & therefore when this is
removed, the enlargement of the testis will be
removed. It is accompanied with an
inflammation of the Skins & vaginae.

I have met with this disease where it
was surely Idiopathic, & would be unwilling my
attention to the institution of the Testicle.

Treat. Apply a piece of oiled silk over the
testicle, & over this a suspensory bandage - gives
internally small quantities of Digitalis, taken

& finish in the resection of 4 or 5 digits of the hand
& 4 or 5 fingers - This has for it many disadvantages

Operation for resection of the Nervus

Make an incision from the extensor tendon near
the ring to the bottom of the fourth toe, through the
dorsum & median testis, lay bare the cord, separate
the two divisions, then tie the cord, in a stout
cotton thread of it and just above the ligature
while the surgeon cuts the cord, the fingers are
not to be tied, leave the foot bare for a short time
The parts are now to be sutured, two or three
sutures are necessary at the lower part & at the
upper part of lesser phalanges apply heat, a few
prep & 3 Bandages -

MURKIN

An aneurism is a tumor situated upon an artery, arising either from a wound or from the dilatation of its walls - Divided into true & false - Modern Surgeon have divided them into Constrictive true & false, and Diffuse true & false aneurisms - A false aneurism is formed by the want of an artery, in the surrounding cellular membrane, so confined by local expansion or circumferential muscles. I have seen it sometimes extending from the arm of the person to the shoulder -

A true aneurism is understood to be that the inner coat of the artery takes the disease of some kind or another, from a dilated excretion -

An aneurism has 3 stages -
1st is that in which by pressure made upon it the tumor will disappear - 2^d is that in which the blood is congealed in the tumor, and at other will be found where the pulsation may be felt, the limb becomes edematous -

3^o Stage - The tumor is very firm - skin livid
of a dark brown colour & cracks open from
which issues a sanguous fluid - This precedes the
bursting the aneurisms - We may prevent a fatal
haemorrhage for some time by the application of
adhesive plasters -

Aneurisms are seated in different
parts of the body - 1st just about the arch of the
aorta, involving the vessels of the neck. It pro-
duces a pulsating tumor under the sternum
2^d just below the curve of the aorta, pressing
upon the spine. 3rd just above the diaaphragm
when it bursts here, it produces instantaneous
death. 4th immediately where the coeliac artery
is given off, attended with a strong pulsation
in the Epigastric region -

New York Feb^r 28th 1822

Lecture Feb 28th 1825. Dr Moore

Another situation for aneurism is about the emingent arteries, making its way to the back, they have in this situation been mistaken for abscesses & opened -

Aneurisms seated in the internal parts of the body are for the most part without the reach of our operations. We can only use palliative means. For this purpose the patient should avoid all severe exercise which would favour the bursting of the tumor - Some recommend digitalis, but it is very disagreeable to the stomach & therefore it would be better to enjoin upon the patient to live abstemiously -

Cure of Aneurism. In general it can only be cured but by obliterating the artery above the tumor which is effected by a surgical operation. We may be apprised of the fact however that nature may obliterate the cavity of the artery, this is very rarely the case - When an aneurism is cured spontaneously it is effected by one of two ways 1st the artery is obliterated above the tumor by the pressure of the tumor - 2^d by the current being interrupted, the blood finds its way through the anastomosing branches

Preasure has been tried & recommended for the cure
of aneurisms - but the only effectual means for the
cure, is to cut down upon the artery & apply ligature.

Popliteal Aneurism is the most frequent, occurring
between the hamstrings, of a pulsating nature -
(For the method of operating See Page. 133) -

